

THE READER

A REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 87, Vol. IV.

Saturday, August 27, 1864.

{ Price Fourpence;
Stamped, Fivepence.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—THE BRITISH MUSEUM will be closed on the 1st of SEPTEMBER proximo, and re-opened on the 8th of the same month. No visitor can possibly be admitted from the 1st to the 7th of September, inclusive.

A. PANIZZI, Principal Librarian.
BRITISH MUSEUM, 24th August, 1864.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The THIRTY-THIRD VOLUME of the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, the publication of which has been delayed for the purpose of inserting Captain Speke's improved Map, will be ready for issue on the 29th inst. Fellows are reminded that the Journal is not sent out, but must be applied for at the Offices of the Society.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE AND MARINE ENGINEERING.

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have determined, after communication with the Admiralty and the Institute of Naval Architects, to open at South Kensington a School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering.

The School is for the instruction not only of Admiralty pupils from the Royal Dockyards and officers of the Royal Navy, but also for the use of Naval Architects and Shipbuilders in wood and iron, Marine Engineers, Foremen of Works, Shipwrights, and the public generally.

The Admiralty have deposited their Collection of Naval Models at the South Kensington Museum, and My Lords trust that the private shipbuilders of the country will give their assistance in rendering the collection more complete.

The School will have a yearly Session at South Kensington of six months, from November to April. It will open early in November next.

When the School is not open arrangements will be made, if possible, for study in the Royal Dockyards and in private yards.

ADMISSION.

The fee for the full course of instruction will be £25 for each session of six months, or £20 for the course of three years. The public will be admitted to the full corresponding courses of lectures on payment of a fee of £5, or to each separate course for fees which will be hereafter determined. So long as there is room in the School the public will also have the opportunity of attending any of the separate classes of instruction on the payment of proportionate fees.

Four free studentships will be given in competition if qualified candidates come up, and to the two best of these, Scholarships of £50 per annum.

Information as to the subjects of competitive examination will be forwarded on application.

The competition this year will take place early in November, at a time to be hereafter announced. The syllabuses of the subjects, except practical shipbuilding, are given in the Directories for Science and Navigation Schools.

DIPLOMAS AND CERTIFICATES.

Diplomas will be given to all persons, whether they have received their instruction at the school or not, who pass the final examinations of the school, provided that they give satisfactory evidence of having gone through the course of practical work recommended by the Council of the Institute of Naval Architects. These diplomas will be of two grades, according to the success of the candidate in the examination, the title of the higher grade being Fellow, and of the lower, Graduate, of the Royal School of Naval Architecture. Certificates for success in special subjects, and prizes also, will be given to the students at the end of the session.

The Rev. J. Woolley, LL.D., has been appointed, with the concurrence of the Admiralty, Inspector-General and Director of Studies, and Mr. C. W. Merrifield, F.R.S., Principal of the Royal School of Naval Architecture.

The Principal will be directed to afford any information in his power to parents and guardians respecting the board and lodging of those who desire to reside in the neighbourhood. It must, however, be distinctly understood that the Department takes no responsibility in the matter.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington, W.

By order of the
Committee of Council on Education.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES.

DIRECTOR—

Sir RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, K.C.B.,
F.R.S., &c.

During the Session 1864-5, which will commence on the 3rd of OCTOBER, the following COURSES of LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:—

1. Chemistry—By A. W. Hofmann, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.
2. Metallurgy—By John Percy, M.A., F.R.S.
3. Natural History—By T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.
4. Mineralogy } By Warington W. Smyth, M.A., F.R.S.
5. Mining }
6. Geology—By A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S.
7. Applied Mechanics—By Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S.
8. Physics—By T. Tyndall, F.R.S.

Instruction in Mechanical Drawing, by Rev. J. Haythorne Edgar, M.A.

The fee for Students desirous of becoming Associates is £30 in one sum, on entrance, or two annual payments of £20, exclusive of the Laboratories.

Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the Laboratory of the School), under the direction of Dr. Hofmann, and in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Percy.

Tickets to separate Course of Lectures are issued at £3 and 24 each.

Officers in the Queen's Service, Her Majesty's Consuls, acting Mining Agents and Managers, may obtain tickets at reduced prices.

Certificated Schoolmasters, Pupil-teachers, and others engaged in Education, are also admitted to the Lectures at reduced fees.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has granted two Scholarships, and several others have also been established.

For a Prospectus and information, apply at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, London, S.W.

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At the ANNUAL MEETING, on the 5th inst., the following were some of the leading results disclosed in the Report to the Shareholders:—

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The Premiums of the Year 1863 reached the sum of £341,668
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Among the incidents which have tended to the advancement of the ROYAL within the last few months may be reckoned its action with respect to the losses sustained by the explosion of the Lotty Sleigh, which, although only consistent with the general tenor of the conduct of the Company, and ultimately proved to be no more than what had been done in former times by the oldest and most proverbially honorable among its contemporaries, yet attracted attention and public favour by its unhesitating promptness.

As the largest total of Revenue and the largest ratio of progression have been attained in the present year, so it happens that the largest Profit which it has ever fallen to the Directors to record has likewise on this occasion to be announced. The balance of Net Profit on the year has amounted to £83,545; of which sum £34,100 only has been appropriated to Dividend and Bonus, and the large Balance of £49,444 been carried to Reserve.

LIFE BRANCH.

The progress of the Life Branch, as shown by the New Business transacted in the last year, is most promising, and the advances made, year by year, in the amount of New Insurances effected, show clearly the estimation in which the Company is held. The following is a statement for the last five years:—

Net Sum Assured on New Policies after deducting Guarantees.	Net Premiums.
1859 £434,470 11 10	£13,086 0 5
1860 449,241 16 2	15,079 17 10
1861 521,101 17 0	16,627 18 0
1862 701,427 15 3	22,333 13 2
1863 752,546 18 10	24,009 12 8

This rapid growth, amounting to 73 per cent. on the Sum Assured, and upwards of 80 per cent. on the Premium received in the course of five years, may justly be considered as larger than any which could have been reasonably expected. The first half of the current year 1864, however, far outstrips the ratio of interest indicated by the figures just quoted, as the Sum Assured for that period of six months only actually exceeds half-a-million sterling.

The rate of mortality, likewise, still presents highly favourable features, and augurs well for the result to be shown by the quinquennial investigation, which is to take place when the present year is concluded.

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August, 1864.

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THE READER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1864.

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ENGLISH NOTIONS OF AMERICAN SOCIETY.

IN our number of the 16th of July we published a letter, received from a gentleman in New York whom we have every reason to respect, in which, with reference to a previous review in our columns of the novel of American life and manners by the late "Manhattan," there was an indignant protest against that culpable ignorance of American society, or that equally culpable hastiness of judgment, which had led so many journalists on this side of the water to represent so nauseous a novel as "a picture of the New Yorkers by one of themselves." The author of the novel, our correspondent said, was not a New Yorker, but a South Carolinian; from an examination of the novel itself it appeared that, among all the disreputable characters the narrative of whose adventures gave it whatever interest it had, hardly one was a New Yorker; the novel itself was but such "a series of police-reports, actual or potential," as any rough-and-ready scribbler might cobble together in any great city, and put forth as a novel of real life for the entertainment of those readers with whom "real life" means disgusting garbage; in America it had been received as such, and tossed aside, or actually suppressed, as a worthless publication; and only in consequence of its having been made so much of in England, and reviewed in the *Times* and elsewhere, and treated as a characteristic product of the American press and American morals, had any respectable American lifted it even with the tongs. In fair play, and because the matter seemed really not unimportant, we printed our correspondent's letter. We appended to it these remarks:—

Our New York correspondent's protest against the assumption that "Manhattan's" novel is a representation of New York society was certainly required. An impression does prevail here that

New York and other cities of America are given up more than similar communities here to the sway of those low elements—called rowdyism and the like—of which "Manhattan's" novel is at once a description and an example. This impression is to be attributed partly, perhaps, to the fact that few among us possess a sound and extensive acquaintance at first hand with American society; but it is certainly largely owing to the fact that so many accounts of American society written in books or by newspaper correspondents, both before the war and since its beginning, have been in one strain. It is right and natural that an American, feeling the injustice of this, should resent it and see cause for reproach in it. For our part, we think the mere fact that our correspondent so indignantly disowns "Manhattan" and Manhattanism of greater worth than the particular arguments he uses. It would matter little what parts of the earth had produced the individuals that form "Manhattan's" group of worthies if it were true that New York is the sort of place where they would naturally congregate and function as they do in "Manhattan's" book. But it matters much that a New Yorker should feel the representation to be an insult and a libel. If there were to be detailed inquiry into the causes among us of that obstinate misconception of which our correspondent complains, we are of opinion that one thing that would have to be considered would be how far Manhattanism itself—i.e., that peculiar style of writing of which "Manhattan's" letters and his novel are an example—is a literary phenomenon native to America.

In consequence of these remarks we have received another letter from our New York correspondent. The letter is addressed not so much to ourselves as to that impression respecting certain peculiarities in American society the prevalence of which here we took the liberty of asserting, though our correspondent must have known of it before. This letter also seems, on all grounds, worthy of publication; and, accordingly, we beg the attention of our readers to it:—

New York, August 7th, 1864.

SIR,—I thank you for the publication of my letter about "Manhattan's" novel in the *Reader* of July 16th, and acknowledge with pleasure the kind and candid spirit of the comments which you made upon it. Nevertheless that any intelligent person who wishes to believe otherwise, or who cares to know the truth, should believe that "New York and other cities of America" are more given up than similar communities in Europe to "the sway of those low elements—called rowdyism and the like—of which 'Manhattan's' novel is at once a description and an example," would be incredible were it not for testimony like the *Reader's*. But, as you admit that it is right and natural that an American feeling the injustice of this should resent it, let me trespass upon your kindness, not by further protest, but by calling your attention to a few facts which have some bearing upon this subject. What I have to say will be based upon the statistics of 1855, because they are most accurately ascertained and afford the best means of comparison; but it is right that I should say that, since that time, the moral as well as the physical condition of this city and its suburbs has steadily improved, while its wealth and its population have greatly increased.

New York proper in 1855 had 624,179 inhabitants. It had at that time 254 churches, besides about one-third as many Christian congregations, which met for worship in buildings which, except on Sunday, were used for secular purposes. Leaving the latter out of the question, we have, then, in New York proper, one church to 2460 inhabitants. But just across the East River is Brooklyn, which is as much a part of New York as Westminster or the Surrey side of your metropolis is a part of London. Like the upper part of New York, it is filled with the dwelling-houses of people—the middling and poorer classes predominating—who have their warehouses, their counting-houses, their shops and factories in what they call emphatically "the city." In 1855 the population of Brooklyn was, in round numbers, 130,000, and the number of church-buildings 66, which is one church to 1969 inhabitants. Now the population of London, including Westminster, &c., &c., in 1851, was 2,362,236; and the number of places of public worship is set down at 760; which gives one church to 3106 inhabitants. But the very great excess of churches in proportion to inhabitants which New York presents when compared with London does not present the full significance of these facts when regarded as an index of the moral

condition of the people of the former city. For, of the 760 churches in London, 370, or about one half, are set down as belonging to the Established Church; while here there is not a church built except at the expense of its congregation, who erect it, and bear every expense connected with it, to supply their own religious wants. Whether all the 370 churches of London belonging to the Established Church are filled every Sunday, you know better than I do; but that the 320 churches of New York and its suburb are filled, and in most cases crowded, every Sunday, I can assure you. To almost every one of these churches a Sunday-school is attached, the congregation supplying the teachers and bearing the expense. I do not think that these facts support the opinion that New York is more given up to the sway of rowdyism than similar communities in Europe, especially when the purely voluntary character of the provision for religious worship and teaching is taken into consideration. And I beg to remind you that the comparison which I have made is not of my own seeking.

In 1855 the number of pupils in the public free-schools was 125,530. Now it is more than 200,000. These schools are established by the votes of the people—not of the educated classes only, but of all the people; they are supported by the people, and managed by officers elected by the people. They are open to every child whose parents can send it decently clean and clad, however humbly. The discipline is almost of military strictness; but the rod is rarely used; and, among the pupils, bullying is, to all intents and purposes, unknown. The pupils would make a school too hot to hold a bully; and, if they did not, the principal would. He would be expelled. But what I chiefly intended to say was that these schools, in which 200,000 children are daily taught in New York proper, and which are conducted in accordance with the wishes of the people, are always opened with the reading of the Bible and with prayer. Christianity, but no theological dogma, is taught in them. In addition to these public schools are private schools without number, at which from 50 to 200 pupils are taught. In every one of these of which I have any knowledge the Bible and prayer likewise begin the day; the discipline is very strict, but the rod almost unknown; and a bully is the rarest sort of bird. I submit that these facts are not indications of the prevalence of rowdyism in a community where every rowdy has a vote; and that these conditions are not those under which rowdyism takes root and flourishes.

But, if rowdyism don't have much to do with churches and schools, it may more reasonably be looked for in theatres. Well, the theatres in New York, as in most of the cities of the Free States, have two rules, which are rigidly enforced. Women of the town, known to be such, are not admitted into any part of them, and refreshment-saloons with bars are not permitted in them. The latter are, it is true, to be found at the next house; but they are not, or at least very rarely, if ever, under the theatre roof. This did not use to be the case. There used to be a "third tier" in our theatres, and a drinking-saloon. But public sentiment—the progress of rowdyism, I suppose—has compelled the managers to exclude them. They can't afford to admit them. It should be mentioned that the theatres here are not frequented by the generality of the better or more cultivated class of people. In connexion with this subject, I will mention that, on Sunday in New York, all bars, dram-shops, and beer-houses are required by municipal ordinance to be closed. This law is often violated, but it is by stealth, which any drunkenness or disorder would render in vain, ensuring punishment, if not loss of license. On days when elections are held, too, all drinking-shops within a certain distance of any poll (and the polls are very numerous) are required by law to be shut. And remember that the people—all the people—make these laws.

But what is this to the purpose? This makes out perhaps something of an *a priori* case against New York rowdyism; but what fruits do all this preaching and teaching and attempt at self-restraint bear? Is not the impression you speak of—that New York is more given up to rowdyism than similar communities in Europe—still justified by the general conduct of the poorer and less educated classes? The question which I have asked for you, I can hardly answer with patience. New York, although it exhibits more disorder than any other city in the Free States, because it is larger, and because it is the grand receptacle of emigrants from Europe, is less "given up to the sway of those low elements of which 'Manhattan's' novel is at once a description and an example"

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than any other large city out of this Republic of which I have been able to acquire any knowledge. Allow me—again reminding you that the comparison is not of my instituting—to remind you of the Sunday riots brought on by roughs in Hyde Park, of which we read reports not long ago in the London papers, and how they were brought on; also of the “rushes” of the roughs during the entrance of the Princess of Wales into London, which resulted so fatally, and to women; and of the accounts we read and the prints we saw of the policemen keeping the crowd off the *cortège* by the free use of their clubs. Now such doings are absolutely unknown in New York. The purely Irish anti-draft, anti-negro riot of last July is of course altogether out of this question. When the Prince of Wales entered New York he drove through three solid miles of people who had been waiting four or five hours to see him; and there was not need for a policeman except around his carriage—and there more for honour than for service. In the early part of this war I have again and again seen Broadway for two miles packed as closely as people could stand with the representatives of the poorer and less educated classes, assembled to see a regiment or two off, one-third of the crowd being women. They waited hours, as such crowds always have to wait. I have observed them closely—have pushed my way slowly through them for the very purpose of observing them—and I never saw any rough or ill-natured behaviour, or any discourtesy offered by word or deed to the women, but, on the contrary, civility and service, not to say kind attention. Our great fair for the Sanitary Commission was kept open three weeks, and was thronged day and night, from 20,000 to 30,000 people visiting it daily, the price of admission on some days being 25 cts.—1s. sterling; and yet I happen to know that, during the whole three weeks, there was not a single arrest for disorderly conduct or a single occasion for one.

The discussion by the London papers of the murder of Mr. Briggs in the railway-carriage has astonished us by its revelation of the disabilities under which you labour, of the rudeness and violence against which you are obliged daily to seek protection. One journal of high character says—(remember, I beg, these are your witnesses)—“Nor can all compartments be made half-high; for then first-class passengers would be exposed to the serious annoyance which now affects those of the third class—the talk of half-drunken men in the presence of modest girls—a danger of the reality of which one journey in the third class will convince any reasonable being.” This passage, and others like it, have been quoted in our papers, and read by us in blank amazement. Why, a man who should use in one of our railway-cars language which would shock a modest girl would find his mouth shut very summarily and himself put out neck and heels at the next station. I do not speak by inference; I have travelled day after day upon the rail here; and it was only yesterday that I heard one of the purest-minded and best-bred girls that live, speaking of the passage I have quoted above, say that she had travelled a thousand miles at one stretch here westward by one railway, and had returned by another, and that she did not see one act or hear one word that would have made her shrink from travelling the 2000 miles over again alone. And we, remember, do not have even second-class cars, except those which are designed especially for emigrants.

If what I have written be true in spirit as in letter, which I assure you it is, in all its bearings, why is it that, in the *Reader's* words, “so many accounts of American society written in books or by newspaper-correspondents, both before the war and since its beginning, have been in the same strain”—i.e., the strain of “Manhattan's” book? Simply because for fifty years the British people have desired the accounts to be so written. “Why,” said I to one of your countrymen soon after the war broke out, a man of excellent sense who had lived here some years—“Why is it that the British people remain so utterly ignorant of the condition of things in this country?” “Ah!” he replied (he had just returned from a visit home), “they don't want to know any better.” He said it sadly, and his cheek flushed. It was not three weeks ago that the correspondent of a London journal said to me, in the midst of a talk about his business, “Now, of course, when I took the place, I asked, ‘Is black to be black and white white; or is white to be black and black white?’ For, of course, you know, a man taking such a position must do as he is desired to do.” And so the writers of books and letters about this country pick out for their pages that which is exceptional

rather than that which is characteristic—that which astonishes and amuses us as much as it astonishes and amuses you. Then, too, this makes writing easier and reading pleasanter; for decency, decorum, and respectability, though very pleasant in real life, are very dull on paper, except in the hands of a very dainty writer. As to what you call “Manhattanism” being “a literary phenomenon native to America,” I will weary your patience more only by saying that . . . the only reason that we could assign for the publication of such stuff (aside altogether from its purpose) was that the paper which printed it wished to use “Manhattan” as the Spartans used the Helots, and to say, “See what creatures republicanism has made of these Yankees.” “Manhattanism” is a “phenomenon” here; but it is no fruit of our soil. We see enough of it, or its counterpart, on your side of the water; but we do not pick it out, and hold it up to the world, and cry out, “Look! here it is! At last we have found the real European thing. This is what monarchy, aristocracy, and an established church produce.” You wondered at “Manhattan”; but we, all of us, wondered not only at him, but at you, that you should listen to his vulgar nonsense.

A NEW YORKER.

While recommending this letter to the serious attention of our readers, we can only repeat the assertion which has called it forth—to wit, that there does prevail on this side of the water an impression that the spirit which is, or has heretofore been, in the ascendant in American society (we will not now distinguish between the North and the South) is of a lower, cruder, and, in the wide sense of the term, more “rowdy” cast than the Muse of Universal History would like to see in the ascendant in that part of the earth over which she hovers with all the fondness due to the latest, the most spacious, and the physically-freest theatre of civilization. Whether the impression is right or wrong is a different question from the question whether it exists. Those among us who are most sincere in thinking it wrong prove by the earnestness with which they argue against it that they believe in its prevalence. How has it come to exist? It is but few among us that have that first-hand and most authentic knowledge of American society which can arise only from a long residence in the midst of it with ample opportunities of experience. Most of us depend for our notions of America and the Americans on the reports brought us by those who have visited America and have had more or less of this first-hand knowledge, or on the evidence wafted across to us from America itself in the shape of elaborate and statistical self-description, or in that of news of current events, or in that of books and other literary productions revealing to us indirectly the tone and tendencies of the American mind. Now certainly the representations of American society by our most popular writers who have recorded their visits to America, from Mr. Dickens to the present correspondents of most of our newspapers, are largely answerable for the accumulation among us of that notion which our correspondent denounces. There have been marked exceptions—as, for example, Mr. Dicey; but most of these representations have been persistently in one vein. We should not like to think, with our correspondent, that this persistency in one vein arises from so vile a cause as wilful blindness and deliberate pandering to the anti-American prejudice of John Bull, but should rather, if there is gross error, attribute it to some organic incompatibility between the normal British mind and the circumstances of American civilization. But the evidence wafted across to us from America itself has had something to do with the gradual formation of the offensive notion. Few of us have leisure for the study of those self-descriptions of America which are to be found in the elaborate forms of records, laws, surveys, and statistics; and perhaps those who have not such leisure ought to hold their tongues, and let better-informed persons speak. But the more casual and subtle informations brought us in the shape of news of current events in America, in American speeches and editorials,

and in books revealing the tone of the American mind—these more casual informations do tell widely among us. Perhaps they too are strained and vitiated by the agencies by which they are imported, and which may find it their interest to import not the best, nor even a fair average of specimens, but only what John Bull wants and expects. From what does come to us, however, it is certain that many of our most candid and cultivated minds do infer the dominance in American society of a lower, cruder, and more “rowdy” cast of spirit than they would like to see in a nation having political supremacy in the earth. They see noble exceptions, and they believe that, owing to circumstances, what is best in America may not be most obvious. It may seem a paradox to say so; but among the considerations that dispose many here stoutly to believe in America, in spite both of the depreciatory accounts given us by our own popular writers and newspaper correspondents, and of the unfavourable exhibitions that reach us of the taste of the Americans themselves, these two are perhaps the most operative—first, that we get from America some of our best, sturdiest, and most thorough text-books in science, philology, and various special departments of scholarship, including sometimes, as in the case of Mr. Marsh, valuable original speculations and researches; and, secondly, that we see her producing here and there a writer of the poetic order like Nathaniel Hawthorne, so fine, pure, and graceful that we can admire him without stint.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MEMOIRS OF CARDINAL CONSALVI.

Mémoires du Cardinal Consalvi. Avec une Introduction et des Notes par J. Créteau-Joly. (Paris: H. Plon.)

TO the student of diplomatic history these memoirs will be valuable, as containing Cardinal Consalvi's own account of his share in transactions relating to the Holy See, in which he took a prominent part as a minister and diplomatist early in the present century. But, to most persons, the pages of real interest will be those which narrate his relations to Napoleon; and, as few probably will take the trouble of reading the two volumes even for the sake of this narration, the best service we can render to our readers is to introduce the Cardinal to them in a few words and then confine ourselves to these events in his life.

Hercules Consalvi was born in 1757. By his own abilities and the help of powerful friends—among whom he specially mentions Cardinal York, the brother of the Chevalier Charles Edward—he rose rapidly in the Papal service, and in 1792 was appointed an Auditor of the Rota—a judge, that is, of the highest court in Rome. This office was the height of his ambition. He preferred judicial to administrative duties. He was free from responsibility, which, according to his own statement, several times repeated, he dreaded. He had long vacations, in which he could travel; and, lastly, he was sure to arrive by certain, though slow, steps to the rank of Cardinal.

He remained only five years in the enjoyment of this quiet life. In 1797, to quote his own words, “A handful of rebel subjects proclaimed, in concert with the French, the abolition of the Pontifical Government and the establishment of the Roman Republic.” He was imprisoned in the Castle of St. Angelo, but, after some adventures, was allowed to go to Venice, and was there when Pius VI., who had been removed to Valence by the French, died in 1799. From that date begins the career by which he has obtained his European reputation. He was appointed secretary to the Conclave of Cardinals which met at Venice to elect a new Pope; and his first paper in these volumes contains an amusing account of the contest between the Austrian and Italian parties in the Conclave; of the

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intrigues by which the former sought to carry their candidate, in the hope that he would confirm the Austrians in the possession of the Legations which they had wrung from the late Pope; and of the compromise by which Pius VII. was elected. The new Pope made him his secretary. They returned together to Rome in the following year, and for the rest of their lives their fortunes were blended.

Napoleon was at this time anxious to re-establish the Catholic religion in France, and with this object began negotiations with Rome, and forwarded a draft of a Concordat which he wished made. The Papal Government proposed alterations, and despatched to Paris an amended draft. In reply the French ambassador was instructed to say that, if the Concordat forwarded by Napoleon was not signed without any alteration within five days, he was to leave Rome and retire to Murat's army at Florence, and that the consequences of the rupture would be disastrous both to the spiritual and temporal interests of the Holy See. In this emergency it was determined that Consalvi should go to Paris. One of these Memoirs is devoted to this mission. He gives us a minute account of his being presented to Napoleon. He was taken to a *levée* at the Tuileries; but, not knowing of the *levée*, he thought, as he ingenuously confesses, that the crowds on the staircase had heard of his arrival, and had collected out of curiosity. We shall forgive his vanity if we remember that an ecclesiastic in costume had not been seen for some years in Paris. He was then ushered into a hall in which were gathered the members of the senate, generals, officers, and ministers, while in front of the group stood Napoleon and the two other consuls of the Republic. Talleyrand presented him; and, before he could open his lips, Napoleon said, drily:—"I know the object of your visit to France. I wish the conferences to be opened at once. I allow you five days; and I wish you to understand that, if the negotiations are not terminated by the end of the fifth day, you must return to Rome; and in that case I have made up my mind as to my course." The manner was neither affable nor rude. Consalvi answered courteously; and then Napoleon made a speech for half-an-hour, without any trace of anger, but with the utmost vehemence and volubility, and so as to be heard by every one, about the Concordat, the Holy See, religion, the state of the question, and the articles in dispute between himself and the Pope.

In the negotiations which followed Consalvi laboured hard to uphold the rights claimed by the Church, but laboured at great disadvantage. The French commissioner was a certain Abbé Bernier. When Consalvi made a proposition Bernier referred it to Napoleon; but, when Consalvi wished on his side to refer to the Pope, he was told there was not time to send to Rome, and that it was unnecessary, as he was a plenipotentiary. By degrees the points in debate were reduced to two, and on one he had authority from the Pope to yield, if necessary. This was the treatment of the titular bishops who had followed the royal family into exile at the beginning of the Revolution, but had not been dispossessed of their sees by any ecclesiastical sentence. Napoleon would not hear of a Concordat unless the Pope agreed to dispossess them. The Pope remonstrated in vain. In a private interview with Napoleon Consalvi urged that the bishops would be won over to him by being recalled to their sees, and used an argument which, he hoped, must carry weight—that such an exercise of authority by the Pope would be an infringement of the ancient liberties of the Gallican Church. It was all in vain. The Pope had to give way and to take refuge in the conclusion that the re-establishment of the Catholic religion in France was of such importance that, if the titular bishops could be supposed willing to prefer their own interests to those of the Church, they would be unworthy of having their interests consulted. He wished, however, to confine him-

self to a simple expression of his confidence that the titular bishops would, for the sake of peace, resign. But this did not satisfy Napoleon; and the Pope was forced to add that he should dispossess those who did not resign.

The other point concerned the right of the government to place restrictions on public worship. This caused more difficulty, for the negotiations at Rome had been broken off on this point, and Consalvi did not consider himself authorized to concede what the French Government demanded. An article, however, was agreed upon; and nothing remained but to sign the treaty. Consalvi and two colleagues were to sign for Rome—Joseph Buonaparte, Bernier, and a third for France. On the morning fixed for the signature an official notice was inserted in the *Moniteur* that Cardinal Consalvi had succeeded in his mission. The day following was the 14th of July, the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille; and, at the banquet to be given in celebration of that event, Napoleon intended to announce the conclusion of the Concordat. On the afternoon of the 13th, at five o'clock, Consalvi went to the house of Joseph Buonaparte, and Bernier produced the treaty. "Judge my surprise," he says, "when, on casting my eyes over it, in order to be certain of its accuracy, I perceived that this was not the treaty to which the respective commissioners and the First Consul himself had acceded. The copy before me contained not only the project which the Pope had refused to accept without his corrections, and the rejection of which had been the cause of the order given to the French agent to leave Rome, but also some points which had been rejected as inadmissible before that project had been forwarded to Rome." He refused to sign. Joseph Buonaparte looked astonished; and Consalvi believes that he did not know of the substitution. Bernier, on being appealed to, admitted the fact, and said the First Consul had ordered it, as men had a right to change until they had signed. Consalvi replied that, if they were not to sign the treaty agreed upon, the meeting must be at an end. Joseph Buonaparte entreated him to come to some arrangement that very day, for his brother would be furious if he was made to appear in the eyes of the public to have inserted a false notice in his own paper on a subject so important. For nineteen hours they continued the discussion; but they could not frame the article concerning public worship. At last Consalvi proposed that they should sign the articles agreed upon, and that he should be allowed to refer this one to the Pope. Joseph Buonaparte had no power to sign what was, in fact, a new Concordat, and went at once to his brother. On his return he reported that Napoleon had in anger torn to pieces the copy of the Concordat, and had declared that he would have the article as it stood in Bernier's draft, and that he intended to announce at the banquet the signature or the breaking-off of negotiations. The French used every argument to induce the Cardinal to yield, telling him that he would be held responsible at Rome for the consequences of failure. "I experienced," he says—for he indulges sometimes in plaintive exaggeration—"the agonies of death. I saw before me all they represented; I felt like the Man of Sorrows." Still he refused to sign; and they separated, for it became time to go to the banquet at the Tuileries. As soon as Napoleon perceived him, he addressed him in the presence of all the guests with an angry look and a contemptuous and loud voice:—"Well, Cardinal, you have chosen to break off! So be it. I have no need of Rome. I shall act for myself. I have no need of the Pope. If Henry VIII., who had not the twentieth part of my power, was able to succeed in changing the religion of his country, much more shall I be able. In changing the form of religion in France I shall change it over nearly the whole of Europe, wherever the influence of my power extends. Rome will see what she has lost:

she will weep over it; but there will be no remedy. You may leave; it is the best thing you can do. You have chosen to break off; well, be it so, as it is your choice. When do you leave?" "After dinner, General," was the Cardinal's reply.

Napoleon, however, allowed the negotiators to meet once more. This time an article was drawn up to the effect that public worship should be conducted in conformity with the regulations of police which the government should judge necessary for the public tranquillity. The latter words were Consalvi's, and intended to define the meaning of police, and to limit the interference of the government. But, notwithstanding these words, Napoleon, when he published the Concordat, some months afterwards, appended a body of "Organic Laws" on the position of the Church, "which," says Consalvi, "well-nigh overthrew the new building we had taken such pains to raise."

These Memoirs were written too early for him to record the fact, which we must add, that in 1817 he signed a new Concordat, by which this Concordat was annulled and these "Organic Laws" declared to be abrogated.

He was again in Paris in 1810, at the time of the marriage of Napoleon with the Archduchess Marie-Louise. In the interval he had been compelled, through the influence of Napoleon, to resign his office of secretary of state; the Pope had been dethroned; Rome had been annexed; and he was summoned to Paris. He found there twenty-six other cardinals. They were divided in their views as to the marriage. The majority were ready to do what Napoleon wished; but thirteen, of whom Consalvi was one, held that matrimonial causes relating to sovereigns belonged to the jurisdiction of the Holy See, and that, as the marriage with Josephine had not been dissolved by proper ecclesiastical authority, they ought not to sanction, by their presence, the marriage with Marie-Louise. To avoid giving offence, they tried to strike out a middle course. The marriage was to be celebrated by four ceremonies. On the first day there was to be a reception at St. Cloud; on the second day the civil marriage was to take place; on the third day the ecclesiastical marriage; and on the fourth the Emperor and Empress were to have a state-reception at the Tuileries. The thirteen cardinals attended the reception at St. Cloud, but stayed away from the ceremonies of the second and the third days, and came to the Tuileries on the fourth day. But, while they were waiting to be presented, the Emperor sent an officer to turn them out. They had to retire with all eyes upon them. Consalvi felt the indignity; he adds, also, that their carriages had gone away. When the other cardinals were admitted, the Emperor, in a sort of speech to the Empress and his suite, inveighed bitterly against him. He could pardon, he said, the rest, for they were mere theologians, crammful of prejudices: but Consalvi had no theological prejudices, and had acted from hatred and revenge; he was a profound diplomatist, and wished, by this conduct, to throw doubt on the legitimacy of his heirs. So angry, according to Consalvi, was Napoleon that he ordered him to be shot; and he was saved only by the intervention of Fouché. The thirteen had all their property confiscated; they were deprived of their rank as cardinals, and sent away from Paris. Consalvi was ordered to Rheims. He employed his time there in composing these Memoirs, which, therefore, bring us down only to the end of his exile.

One word as to the editor. The Memoirs were written in Italian, and have been translated into French by M. Crétineau-Joly. We regret that they were not first published in Italian. They cannot help losing something by translation. For this, however, the editor must not be held responsible. But he deserves great blame for having made his introduction and notes vehicles of stupid abuse of Cavour, Italy, and everything he considers anti-papal, instead of confining himself to the task of elucidating his author.

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AN IRISHMAN OF THE WORLD.

Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women and other Things in General. (Blackwood and Sons.)

ADDISON, with a hundred other men after him, has said that the first object of interest in a work is the author. Will it be proper to hint who holds the pen for Mr. O'Dowd? Without risking the responsibility, we will be content to say that we are not without reasons for considering him to be as identical as circumstances will permit with a certain retired army-surgeon who was the confessor of Harry Lorrequer, and revealed the secrets of the confessional, in his case, to the gratitude of the novel-reading public; who afterwards introduced us to Charles O'Malley and other pleasant friends of our literary leisure, including the immortal Major Monsoon—(the King of Spain's sherry still keeps its true flavour); and who is, at the present interesting moment, her Britannic Majesty's consul at an Italian port.

His friend Mr. O'Dowd is, as may be supposed, not a little like himself—in temperament, at any rate. Mr. O'Dowd's career has been, doubtless, different. He tells us that he was called to the bar in '42, and that he subsequently stood an unsuccessful election for Athlone, served as Captain in the West Coast Rifles, married a young lady of great personal attractions, and completed his misfortunes by taking the chairmanship of the Vishnasehneshee silver mines, which very soon left him with nothing but copper in his own pocket, and eventually led to the sale of his property under the Encumbered Estates Act. The Government, which, in such a case, should have "done something for him," did nothing, though nobody could be more popular at the Castle; and his friends, who believed that he could do everything for himself, were disappointed, for he followed the example of the Government and never did anything at all.

Disraeli tells us in "Tancred" that, with the joint inspiration of youth and debt, a man of genius may conquer the world. But the world is an intractable monster—requires a great deal of conquering; and even these influences have been known to fail. This, however, is certain—that being ruined early in life is an admirable training to philosophy; and the chances are that, if Mr. O'Dowd had won the seat for Athlone, had married for money instead of love, and turned the silver mines into gold mines, he would never have written us this pleasant collection of essays. But living on the wreck of your property brings out the riches of your mind; and a scampering mode of existence in foreign lands, where you have no responsibility, and respectability is a matter of choice, is well calculated to quicken the observation as well as invigorate the judgment. Released from the dwarfing duties of citizenship, Mr. O'Dowd sees men and things from an independent point of view, and with the insight attainable only by those who write about what does not concern them. Not that he is an unconsidered trifter wandering about alone. He knows everybody—he tells us in a moment of modest confidence—who is worth knowing in Europe, and some two or three in America. He has been everywhere—eaten everything—seen everything. There is not a railway-guard from Norway to Naples who does not grin a graceful recognition to him; not a waiter from the "Trois Frères" to the "Wilde Mann" who does not trail his napkin to earth as he sees him. Ministers speak up when he strolls into the Chamber, and *prima donnas* soar above the orchestra when he enters the pit! From the careful culture of such fertile fields he may well gather rich fruit; and the present batch is not the least welcome of his contributions to the literary Covent Garden. It is hard to say, too, of what variety—native, foreign or exotic—you may not find a basketful. The book opens capitally with a chapter upon "Adventurers," and closes capitally with one upon "The Intoxicating Liquors Bill." Between the two Mr. O'Dowd embraces a wide

range of subjects—embraces, indeed, in more senses than one, for he treats them with a fond familiarity which proclaims them to be his own. An admirable sketch is that of the "shady" man whom he meets at the hotel, and who opens conversation by a reference to a supposed previous acquaintance in Sir Francis Leslie's yacht; who descants upon the "raffish" people men take with them in their yachts because they can stand the sea; and who, seeing that his companion is not to be taken in by the common affectation of exclusiveness, adds, "Not that I care a straw for the fellows I associate with; my theory is that a gentleman may know any one." The whole chapter upon adventurers, indeed, is an excellent specimen of the O'Dowdian philosophy; and, farther on, we have a story—told as a true one—of "R. N. F., the great Chevalier d'Industrie of our day," which contains some curious revelations of ingenious rascality. This is the man who writes to schoolmasters or private tutors, saying that he has a couple of sons of Sir Hugh Rose's or Sir John Lawrence's, whom he is bringing from India to place with the person in question, that they are stopped on the way through having lost their letters of credit, &c., and who gets money from governesses in want of situations with foreign families of distinction by the same plausible means. Among other accounts of this person's performances, there is a capital one of his imposition upon an attaché of the Legation at Munich, with whom he dined, and from whom he obtained a handsome supply of cash on the assurance that he was the bearer of despatches from the Crimea, and that the War-office was to have sent remittances to meet him at the Chancellerie. "How provoking!" he said, when he found the money not there; "they are so impatient at home; and Sidney Herbert will be sure to blame me." At Rome, where he got into society as a Polish count, he was nearly making a rich match; and at Florence, on the ground of being a very influential proprietor of the *Times*, he breakfasted with Baron Ricasoli, and had an interesting conversation as to the conditions upon which that journal would agree to support Italian unity. Curiously enough, this man is still at large, though he has lived for some twenty years upon the public—principally his own countrymen—on the Continent.

The two papers upon "Garibaldi" and "Garibaldi's Worshipers" are among the best things in the book. The last-mentioned comes first; and not the least satisfactory part of it is the account of how some of the "sympathizers" who nearly killed the patriot with their attentions were deceived by an Italian doctor named Ripari, who personated his master and bore the brunt of some of the visitations.

"To the half-darkened room, therefore, where Ripari lay dressed in his habitual red shirt, propped up by pillows, the deputation was introduced. The sight of the hero was, however, too much for them. One dropped, Madonna-wise, with hands clasped across her bosom, at the foot of his bed; another fainted as she passed the threshold; a third gained the bedside to grasp his hand, and sank down in an ecstasy of devotion to water it with her tears; while the strong-minded woman of the party took out her scissors and cut four several locks off that dear and noble head. They sobbed over him—they blubbered over him—they compared him with his photograph, and declared he was libelled—they showered cards over him to get his autograph; and, when, at length, by persuasion, not unassisted by mild violence, they were induced to withdraw, they declared that, for those few moments of ecstasy, they'd have willingly made a pilgrimage to Mecca. It is said," continued my informant, "that Ripari never could be induced to give another representation, and that he declared that the luxuries that came from England were dear at the cost of being caressed by a deputation of sympathizers. But, to Garibaldi himself, the sympathy and the sympathizers went on to the last; and kind wishes and winter-clothing still find their way, with occasionally very tiresome visitors, to the lone rock at Caprera."

We have never read so good an estimate of the Italian character as Mr. O'Dowd gives us, in his candid way, in the chapters upon "Italian Law and Justice" and "Italian Traits and Characteristics." In one of those which divide them, upon the "Organ Nuisance and its Remedy," he tells us that legislation will be unable to deal with the difficulty; and we suspect he is right, we may here add, unless we license street musicians as we do street hawkers, in which case we need never be tortured with bad music, while the player of good music will think twice of the consequences before he interrupts us against our will. What a capital appointment, too, it would be for a musical critic or composer of seven years' standing to sit so many days in the week or month and hear the applications, with specimens of the minstrelsy!

A celebrated diplomatist proposed to Mr. O'Dowd "a new investment," of which that gentleman treats at length. He considers that diplomatists and literary men will soon be ruined by the electric telegraph, which is fast making ministers and the public too impatient to read. He proposes providing for these unfortunates in the following manner:—

"Now to my project. It is to start a monster hotel—one of those gigantic establishments for which the Americans are famous—in some much-frequented part of Europe, and to engage as part of the household all the 'own time' celebrities of diplomacy and letters. Every one knows—most of us have, indeed, felt—the desire experienced to see, meet, and converse with the noticeable men of the world—the people who, so to say, leave their mark on the age they live in—the cognate signs of human algebra. Only fancy, then, with what ecstasy would the traveller read the prospectus of an establishment wherein, as in a pantheon, all the gods were gathered around him. What would not the Yankee give for a seat at a table where the great Eltchi ladled out the soup, and the bland-voiced author of 'The Woman in White' lisped out 'Sherry, sir?' Only imagine being handed one's fish by the envoy that got us into the Crimean war, or taking the potato served by the accomplished writer of 'Orley Farm'! Picture a succession of celebrities in motion around the table, and conceive, if you can, the vainglorious sentiment of the man that could say, 'Lyons, a little more fat;' or, 'Carlyle, madeira;' and imagine the luxury of that cup of tea so gracefully handed you by 'Lost and Saved,' and the culminating pride of taking your flat candlestick from the fingers of 'Eleanor's Victory.' Who would not cross the great globe to live in such an atmosphere of genius and grandeur? for, if there be, as there may, souls dead to the charms of literary greatness, who in this advanced age of ours is indifferent to the claims of high rank and station and title? Fancy sending a K.C.B. to call a cab, or ordering a special envoy to fetch the bootjack! I dare not pursue the theme. I cannot trust myself to dwell on a subject so imbued with suggestiveness—all the varying and wondrous combinations such a galaxy of splendour and power would inevitably produce. What wit, what smartness, what epigram would abound! What a hailstorm of pleasantries, and what stories of wise aphorisms and profound reflections! How I see with my mind's eye the literary traveller trying to overhear the attic drolleries of the waiters as they wash up their glasses, or endeavouring to decoy Boots into a stroll with a cigar, well knowing his charming article on Dickens."

Of the fanciful articles the best, perhaps, is that upon "The Decline of Whist." There is a turn of thought about it that reminds one of Charles Lamb; but the execution is, of course, in Mr. O'Dowd's dashing style, of which we may say generally that it breathes of the man, and that the man is one of the pleasantest companions we know. It would be difficult to find his fellow among the writers of the day for the combination of richness of humour, variety of information, and experience of life. The Irish element, too, imparts to the whole a spice which gives it character; and, when more warmth is wanting, Mr. O'Dowd has recourse to a little mine of satire always at hand, and suggestive of an occasional dig which we are bound to say is generally well deserved. S. L. B.

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RECENT VOLUMES OF VERSE.

Eclogues and Monodramas. By William Lancaster. (Macmillan & Co.)

King René's Daughter: a Danish Lyrical Drama. By Henrik Hertz. Translated by Theodore Martin. Second Edition. (Blackwood and Sons.)

Seatonian Poems. By the Rev. J. M. Neale, M.A. (Cambridge: Deighton, Bell, & Co.)

Poems. By Three Sisters. (Hatchard & Co.)

Leah, Ecce Homo, and other Poems. By Edward W. Price. (Dalton and Lucy.)

Herbert and Egere: a Poem. By Thomas Swann. (Dublin: McGlashan and Gill.)

Taormina, and other Poems. (Newby.)

Vicissitudes. By William Parkinson. (Faithfull.)

The City Muse; or, the Poets in Congress. Edited by William Reid. (Manchester: Heywood; London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.)

The Return of the Swallow, and other Poems. By Goodwyn Barmby. (Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.)

Delhi, and other Poems. By Charles Arthur Kelly. (London and Calcutta: Hay & Co.)

IN a prefatory note Mr. Lancaster disclaims, for the present as well as for his former productions, the ambitious title of poems. We must beg leave to object strongly to this needless and somewhat trite expression of modesty. Would that poets had the courage of Luther, and dismissed their works with his immortal leave-taking:—"Here I stand; I can do no otherwise; God help me; Amen!" The critic would not tremble then under the conviction that, to wound so sensitive and so unassuming a spirit ever so slightly, one must be a very paragon of prosy barbarianism. This habit of apology among authors, once universal, confines itself more especially now-a-days to the prefatory notes to poems, and in one form or another is generally the accompaniment of an effusion in verse. One poet suggests his youthful years, which one would never guess at did he not inform us; another lays it all on the shoulders of the too sanguine publisher, or of friends more kind than true; while a third takes us by storm with her sweetly-sounding name—and who can judge fairly of words that are set to such music as this! In many cases the apology is perhaps pardonable, however ineffectual it may eventually prove; but, in Mr. Lancaster's case, timidity is wholly uncalled for. There is much in his poems that entitles them to the name, and will ensure them a rank among a high class of similar productions. There are throughout a seriousness of purpose and a largeness of imaginative scope, combined with a graceful execution, which claim consideration. With unassumed modesty the author does his best to put many of his good points into the shade, to tone down his happiest conceptions into commonplace, or hide them away in corners; but occasionally they become conspicuous in spite of himself. He is clever at delineating character; and one or two of his old talking men remain with us when the book is laid aside. Mr. Lancaster's most decided fault, however, consists in his close copying of Tennyson's style—so close a copying, indeed, that one almost supposes it intentional on the author's part—a willing slavery. The poems, in fact, might be divided into the poems after "Dora" and those after "St. Simeon Stylites." There is scarcely any diverging from this rule; but, even where there is a slight straying after a new model, it is Tennyson—Tennyson still. Where the volume is a poet's first, and where there are independent promises of power accompanying the lax appropriation of another author's own peculiar strain, one can easily overlook an error of this sort; and, indeed, one scarcely regrets that the young writer should have sought so noble a model to work from. But the leading-strings must be thrown aside as soon as possible, and the poet must retain only just so much of the Tennyson rhythm as will serve in future times to characterize the Victorians, with Tennyson for their leader, as a separate and distinct school of poets. The subjects of a good number of Mr. Lancaster's poems are taken from the ancient mythology—as "A

Lament for Adonis," "Ariadne," "The Lament of Phaethon's Sisters," "Niobe," &c. A few range nearer our own time and place—as "Country Philosophy," "The Nameless Picture," "The Mother's Advice," &c. The first poem in the book—none of them are long—is entitled "The King's Monologue." It is the address of an old king, time and nation not specified, who is about to die. The Tennyson rhythm is strong in this poem, and one must enjoy it as one enjoys the copies from the great masters by their favourite pupils, and not complain over much if it suggests but does not equal the original. There is unmistakable power in the delineation of the old king's half-sullen, half-impetuous scorn of his people's unruly natures, and the kingliness of manner is sustained throughout the monologue. It closes thus:—

The old man withers; ye forget his power.
Have I not chain'd my rivals round my state,
And made the kings of nations, more than these,
Famish in burning purple for revenge?
Have I not laid an ordinance of doom
On all resistance, task'd my foes as slaves,
And link'd their functions to a thorny curse
Of sleepless renovation? Has this arm
Shrunk to extirpate in a mean remorse
The seed of alien armies, merciful
To my rebellious children's realm alone?
I led your hosts and I have spoken fire
To congregated phalanx, on the edge
Of conflict, swaying like wind-furrowed reeds:
My glance was as the lifting beam of day,
Numbering the faces in their van to die.

I am old now, dismantled and declined,
And stripling feet are itching to ascend
The steps of this imperial canopy.
Shall I speak false and smoothly at the last,
Cease with a recent lie between my teeth,
Die with a smiling falsehood on my face?
Shall I unspeak my nature for an hour?
Such as I am ye know me and have known.
Age is untutor'd to repeal defect,
And alteration pain in ancient eyes,
Pain to dethrone old purpose at the last,
Pain to untread the ordinance of years.
Be more obedient and forgive my scorn:
Somewhat I love this people that I scorn.
Behold I guess not to whose hand ye fall;
Obey him, prosper, leave my bones in rest.

Mr. Theodore Martin's elegant translation of Henrik Hertz's Danish drama is, in its way, a little *bijou*. Its simplicity, gracefulness, and a pleasant quaintness, which may be in part owing to its being a translation, will, apart from its interest as a specimen of an important branch of the literature of a neighbouring country, ensure for "King René's Daughter" a wide appreciation among English readers. There is no attempt at melodramatic sentiment, and there are but few passages that would bear quotation; but the dialogue is effective, the character of the beautiful blind princess touchingly portrayed, and the diminutive story, with its charming scenic accompaniments, is sketched with the dainty finish of an etched drawing.

The "Seatonian Poems" of Mr. Neale are wholly on religious topics, with titles such as "Edom," "Mammoth," "Judith," "Sinai," "Ruth," &c. They evince generally a serious turn of mind, along with a dignified confidence in the author's own powers of poetic narration. But the dear old Bible stories are best left alone. What pen in modern times can re-tell the story of Ruth's clinging resolve, and improve it?—what sing-song rhythm can equal the free melody of the original prose-poem? Surely not this:—

So, as they stood beside the palm
Where Orpah bade farewell,
Those accents, full of love and calm,
Upon the silence fell:
"Whate'er of weal, whate'er of woe,
Beset thy future way,
Whither thou goest, I will go,
And where thou stayest, stay:
Where'er thou shalt have bowed the knee,
Whatever path have trod,
Thy people shall my people be,
Thy God shall be my God;
And, when that darkest hour draws nigh,
Yet be not thou afraid:

For where thou diest, I will die,
And there will I be laid:
And God do so and more to me,
If aught but death part me and thee!"

One gets almost as much from a cursory glance at the titles of the poems by "Three Sisters" as from the poems themselves; indeed, for terseness and prettiness, the title is often the most suggestive bit of the whole:—"Snow-flakes;" "Hope on, hope ever;" "Poland;" "The King of Caprera;" "Silvio Pellico;" "Moss-flowers;" "A Sea-side Evening;" "The Triumph of Virtue;" "Duty;" "Constancy;" &c. By this time one feels tolerably conversant with the style of the contents of the volume in hand, and recognises them generally under the heads sympathetic, graceful, commonplace. If one is tempted to carry the investigation further into the interior of the volume, one can compare the relative merits of the three fair poetesses, who figure respectively as Mary Frances, Ellin Isabelle, and Margaret Eleanor. The subjects of the poems are such as generally prove most interesting to young ladies of a pensive temperament; and the three sisters appear to be united in their warm appreciation of General Garibaldi and of the Volunteer movement.

Mr. Price informs us that his poem of "Leah" and those following it were all written at a very early age. The plot of the principal poem is identical with that of the Adelphi drama. "Ecce Homo" is a painfully wordy versification of the story of our Lord's Passion, taken, as literally as the laws of blank verse allow, from the Bible, but with an occasional twisting of the sacred words into the necessary humdrum rhythm that by no means adds to their solemnity or pathos.

The efforts of some people to become poets are such as to threaten the agonized sufferers with epilepsy. Mr. Swann is unmistakably of this class. He cannot describe a pretty face but he exerts every mental muscle to produce a something no one has ever produced before; and behold the result:—

With gorgeous bloom transfigured on her brow;
A perfect galaxy of maiden charms,
Her sister Liliat sat. Her priceless breath,
The coral diver of an Indian sea,
Toiled in her throated cataract of pearls.
Her eyes with eagle talons grasped the light.
Her purpling thought grew stormy in her veins;
And glory dropped in rings about her hair,
As if her soul played on its timbrell'd gold,
And every wind did gorge its flutes with light.
An English daughter, as her island dower,
She set her purity above the world.

The rest of the poem is in the same excited strain. The soft line of the horizon is described thus:—

"The skies crushed in the circle of the world
And rose steel-grey upon its outer rim."

"Taormina" is more promising. The expression is smooth and musical, the thought graceful and pleasant. The translations from the German are pretty, and some of the shorter poems are extremely delicate. Coming upon these after "Herbert and Egere" reminds one of the effect upon a torrent when its course is arrested in the depths of a quiet pool, and the poor driven bubbles whirl to their rest in a moment. The good qualities of the quiet refuge are altogether of a negative kind, but not the less valuable for this reason.

"Vicissitudes," by Mr. Parkinson, is another quiet little pool of rest; and one is always cheered to see the name of Emily Faithfull on the title-page. The "City Muse" is a collection of verses by several gentlemen mutually connected, it appears, in the interest of commerce. The little volume will be doubtless warmly received among the circle of friends from the centre of which it has emanated; but, beyond this circle, it is not likely to produce any marked sensation. The next volume on our list contains, as the cover of the book informs us, "Goodwyn Barmby's Poems." Within is this preface, which is, at any rate, as full of information

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on the subject in hand as a preface can well be:—

The "Return of the Swallow" is now for the first time published. The "Scenes of Spring" have before been issued in pamphlet form, but are now revised. Of the miscellaneous poems, some are new, others appeared in the pages of popular periodicals about ten years ago. With the exception, then, of the "Poetry of Home and Childhood," a new edition of which will be soon forthcoming, this is a general collection of my verses.

The poems are somewhat in the style of Miss Eliza Cook's, and will probably be popular among the large class of readers with whom her name is a household word.

"Delhi, and other Poems," are apparently the productions of a graceful and enlightened mind. The subjects are not always wisely selected: they are too vast, and defy the powers of the pen to represent them faithfully. Such a terrible theme as the Indian Mutiny must be quiet for a century at least ere the poet can render it suitably. Mr. Kelly is more fortunate in his sonnets. That entitled "In Memoriam—E. B. B.," is, from its subject, especially interesting, and is, in itself, a graceful production:—

Not Britain only, but the land thrice blest,
Land of the hearts that burn, and songs that glow,
The land of Dante and of Angelo,
Wept, when the sceptred Sibyl of the West,
Priestess of song, and stately Queen of thought,
Whose sunny strains might soothe an angel's rest,
When tired with toil for lost souls heavenward brought,

By Arno's banks lay in a last long sleep.
Whom stern Death, clasping in a cold embrace,
Seized with a smile of triumph ere she died,
(Italian sunset falling on her face,)
The silver sickle of her thoughts, that reap
The fleeting fruit of Fame from fields of space,
And left the world to mourn for light denied.

OUR DAILY BREAD.

The History of a Bit of Bread. Being Letters to a Child on the Life of a Man and Animals. By Jean Macé. Part I.—Man. Translated from the French and Edited by Mrs. Alfred Gatty. (Saunders, Otley, & Co.)

WE should think very little of either the wisdom or soundness of mind of a person who, taking up his residence in a house for life, never once thoroughly acquainted himself with its ins and outs, its conveniences and inconveniences. Yet millions are born, live, and pass away again who never make even an attempt to know the frail structure in which their soul has taken up its abode whilst undergoing its earthly trials and probations. What is the reason that the great mass of mankind does not instruct itself about a subject of such vital importance? At first sight nothing would seem more likely than that a thorough knowledge of our body should form part and parcel of every one's education, and that popular writers would here have had an endless field for the display of their peculiar powers. Yet, on closer inspection, we soon discover a thousand reasons why so much reluctance is shown either to teach this important branch of science in a familiar form or to encourage popular lectures or papers on the subject. To a really scientific man the theme offers little temptation. He may tell a good deal that is perfectly unobjectionable to the conventional code society has established, but sooner or later he must deal with topics which ears polite would blush to listen to. No treatment however skilful, no language however delicately chosen, will carry him over this difficulty. He must either offend or leave the most important parts untouched. The conviction that the subject, as a whole, is unfit for popular treatment, and has not been tabooed without good reason, will gradually take possession of his mind and produce an unfavourable result on the execution of the task he has set for himself. All he can do is to present certain fragments consisting of such parts as are deemed safe and proper; and that is the course usually adopted.

These and similar reflections were forced

upon us by reading a clever little publication which has been adopted by the University Commission at Paris among their prize-books, has already gone in France through eight editions, and is now presented to us in an English dress. It treats of the subject of nutrition, and is written in a series of letters addressed to a child—in the original even to a little girl; and we may at once say that, as the book stands, it is fit for any child's perusal who can be interested in its contents. But few children, unless their educational training is very much like that set up as an awful warning by Mr. Dickens in "Hard Times," will much care to hang over its pages—a few good fairy-stories, dwarfs and giants, bewitched princesses, and grim dragons, are much more likely to engage their attention. The readers whom M. Macé is likely to have will have laid aside their pinafores long ago and almost forgotten the charms of lollipops. The babyish tone pervading the book will be to them rather an obstacle to enjoying it; and they would rather prefer to be addressed in a manner more in accordance with the age they have attained. The general public, however, may agree with Mrs. Gatty in thinking that they will have little reason to complain of babyish treatment when they find themselves almost unexpectedly becoming masters of an amount of valuable information on very difficult subjects. A few extracts will bear out what we have said. Take, for instance, the following passages from the history of the stomach:—

The stomach is the head cook: the president of the internal republic. He has charge of the stoves; the whole weight of affairs is on his hands, and he provides for the interests of all. Æsop taught us this, long ago, in his fable of "The Belly and Members." It is a very good fable, and was wisely appealed to once by a Roman Consul to appease a disturbance in the State. But the application was not quite fair in one respect; and, since I have started the subject, I will satisfy myself by explaining to you where it was wrong. The time will not be wasted, for this fable has furnished information to a great many people about the economy of their insides, and very likely to you; and I should like you to know the exact truth of all the particulars alluded to. Whether Æsop understood them all, I cannot pretend to say; but the application by the old Roman to the quarrel between the big-wig senators and the people was on one point decidedly unjust; for there was, as far as facts are concerned, something to be said on behalf of the stomach which Consul Menenius seems not to have thought of. When you come to this part of the Roman history you will learn that the Roman Senate was a large and fat stomach, which did, it is true, furnish good nourishment to the other members of the State, but kept the best share for itself. We may say this now without risk of offence, it having been dead for so long a time. Our stomach is the leanest, slightest, frailest part of our body. It is master in the sense in which it is said in the Gospel, "Let him that is first among you be the servant of the others." It receives everything, but it gives everything back, and keeps nothing, or almost nothing, for itself. Between ourselves, Consul Menenius, the advocate of the Senate, had no business to talk to the poor wretches at Rome of any comparison between their government and so careful an administrator of public good as a human stomach. He should have taken his subject of comparison from the families of geese or ducks—animals which have no teeth. These have strong, well-grown stomachs—true Roman senators—whose stoutness is in proportion to the work given them to do. But man provides his with work already prepared by chewing, supposing him to have had the sense to chew it, of course. It was not from a comparison with man, therefore, that Menenius ought to have got his boasted apologue, which was but a poor jest on the subject.

You did not expect, my dear, to come in for a lesson on Roman History in a discussion on the stomach. But the study of nature is connected with everything else, though without appearing to be so, and I was not sorry to give you, incidentally, this proof of the unexpected light which it throws, as we go along, upon a thousand questions which appear perfectly foreign to it. Look, for example, at this old fable cited by Menenius. For the two thousand years and upwards that it has been in circulation, troops of historians, poets, orators, and writers of all kinds have passed it forward from

one to the other without having troubled themselves to investigate the laws of nature in connexion with the stomach; therefore not one, that I am aware of, has observed this small error, so trifling in appearance, so important in reality, which nevertheless is obvious to the first young naturalist who thinks the matter over.

We have said that the information conveyed is valuable, but it is often given in a very diluted form. In the chapter on the Teeth we come across the following passage:—

Now our body also is a mansion, and has also its steward. But what a steward—how active! what a universal genius! how inefficient by comparison are the stewards of the greatest lords! He goes, he comes, he is everywhere at once; and this really, and not as we use the phrase in speaking of a merely active man: for the *being everywhere at once* is in this case a fact. He keeps everything, not in a storehouse, but, what is far better, in his very pockets, which he empties by degrees as he goes about, distributing their contents without ever making a mistake, without stopping, without delaying; and returns to replenish his resources in a ceaseless, indefatigable course, which never flags, night or day. And you can form no idea how many workmen he has under his orders, all labouring without intermission, all requiring different things—not one of them pausing, even for a joke! As to saying to them, "Wait a moment"—it is impossible. They do not understand what waiting means: he must always keep giving, giving, giving. By-and-bye we shall have a long account to give of this wonderful steward, whose name, be it known, if you have not already guessed it, is Blood.

It is he who, one fine day when he was making his round of the jaws, found those little germs I spoke of awake and eager for work; and he began at once to start them with materials. He knew that phosphorus and lime were what they needed: he drew phosphorus and lime therefore out of his pockets,—and, to be very exact, some other little matters too,—but these were the most important, and I cannot stop to tell everything at once.

Now, where did the blood obtain this phosphorus and lime?

I expected you to ask this; but, if you want everything explained as we go along, we shall not get very far. In fact, if I answer all your questions I shall be letting out my secret too soon, and telling you the end of my story almost before it has begun.

So be it, however; perhaps you will feel more courage to go on, when you know where we are going.

The steward of a country-house distributes tiles, planks, paint, bricks, lime; but none of these things are his own, as you know—he has received them from his master: and, in the same way, our steward has nothing of his own; everything he distributes comes from the master of the house, and, as I have already told you, this master is the stomach. As fast as the steward distributes, therefore, must the master renew the stores—and renew them all, for, unless he does this, the work would stop. In proportion as the blood gives out on all sides the contents of his pockets, the stomach must replenish them, and fill them with everything necessary, or there would be a revolution in the house. Now, as there can be nothing in the stomach but what has got into it by the mouth, it behoves us to put into the mouth whatever is needed for the supply of our numerous workmen; and this is why we eat.

The work consists of an introduction and twenty-seven chapters treating of the different organs of our body necessary for nutrition, including the hand with which we grasp our food. It must have been rather difficult to translate; and Mrs. Alfred Gatty, in doing full justice to it, has here and there even saved her author from repeating a blunder in his allusions to English habits and customs.

WINDSOR PARK AND FOREST.

The History of Windsor Great Park and Windsor Forest. By William Menzies, Resident Deputy Surveyor. Illustrated with Photographs by the Earl of Caithness and Mr. Bembridge. (Longman & Co.)

THE illustrations of this handsome folio introduce us to some of the oldest living organisms of the British Islands—vegetable patriarchs, in the shape of picturesque oaks and beeches, which must have been mere

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saplings when, by the merging of the Saxon heptarchy into a more solid body-politic, a lasting foundation was laid for England's power and greatness. We are introduced to a pollard oak at the Forest Gate eight hundred years old—at five feet from the ground twenty-six feet in circumference; and to a pollard beech at the Ascot Gate thirty feet in circumference, and supposed to be of the same age. We behold whole groups of veterans of the forest the youngest of which has seen five hundred summers. Such trees are more remarkable than the giants of the virgin forests of tropical Asia and America; for, while the tropical trees owe their existence to the mere chance of not having been required for timber by lawless savages, ours owe it to the protection which the law has for more than one thousand years thrown around them. One of the plates depicts the "Parish Boundary Oak near Ascot Gate"—seventy feet high, sixteen feet nine inches in circumference at five feet from the ground. Though estimated to be only three hundred and fifty years old, its uppermost branches begin already to die off—after the manner of oaks. Shakespeare, who had as sound a knowledge of the nature of trees as he had of most other subjects that have ever engaged man's attention, alludes to this feature in "As You Like It"—"And high-top bald with dry antiquity." The "high-top bald" is singularly characteristic. When a beech begins to decay, fungi appear either at the roots or on the forks; the leaves begin to curl up, as if scorched; and the tree dries gradually all over. In an elm a great limb dries off at once from the point right into the trunk, while all the rest keeps green; then another limb goes; and so on, until the whole tree is dead within a few weeks. The trees belonging to the Pine tribe die all over gradually; but the oak alone, especially if a maiden—i.e., an unlopped tree—decays first at the points of the highest branches, while all the rest is green and healthy; and, while the other trees mentioned almost die within a few years after the first symptoms of decline, and never recover when they once begin to show them, the oak will live on for centuries in this condition.

It was the custom to cut the pollards of Windsor Forest down to about six feet from the ground every tenth or twelfth year, when the young branches grew up again very fast. To this system, as well as to the lopping of the branches for browse-wood formerly pursued, we are indebted for the great number of highly picturesque trees, though it is also the reason why so little of the older timber is sound and valuable. Addison, in the *Spectator*, invokes the practice of pollarding, continued long after his time, to point one of his jokes against the height of ladies' hoods, which, he said, "had suddenly sunk down, he hoped, never to rise again;" but his friend Will Honeycomb, more experienced in the nature of ladies, maintained that the sudden downfall of the hoods was like cutting of the pollards—only that they might shoot out again more vigorously than ever. Shakespeare uses pollards which have been over-pollarded as a happy illustration of a people overtaxed; and, in "King Lear," he notices the liability of old oaks to be struck by lightning:—

"You sulphurous and thought-executing fires
Vaunt couriers to oak-cleaving thunderbolts."

Mr. Menzies confines himself to Windsor Great Park and Windsor Forest, excluding the "Home Park" and its numerous historical and traditional associations from his pages. He commences his history, or rather the fragments he was able to collect for a history, with the reign of Queen Elizabeth; "before whose time we have, in fact, no records." Although the Great Park and Forest were Crown property, the Rangers, after their term of office had expired, removed their papers; and these have been nearly all destroyed by their descendants; while it is said that great many of the records of the Forest were used for lighting the fires of the soldiers of the Long Parliament when they kept guard in Windsor

Castle. Hence, when the author entered upon his office as Resident Deputy-Surveyor in 1849, the only papers handed over to him were about a dozen letters, four old pay-list books which had not been posted for many a week, and one map of the Forest and Park made from a survey in 1817. When, in 1848, the Select Committee of Woods and Forests examined the Secretary of Mr. Grenville, who held the office of Chief Justice in Eyre—now happily abolished—for forty years, as a person likely "to know, you know," something about his magnificent property, he said he had nothing in his possession on the subject "except two books and a few old useless papers; that they had been locked up by a clerk of his who had died; that he had neither looked them up, nor did he make any return to the letter sent him on the subject, and that it was a great disrespect on his part." This was no doubt a very proper answer to give to people impertinent enough to wish "to know, you know." The Tite Barnacles must have been delighted with the skilful way in which the Select Committee was referred to a dead clerk for further information. Talk of Mr. Dickens exaggerating after this!

At what time the Great Park was first fenced in from the open forest is unknown. It was enclosed long before the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Lord Robert Dudley was Keeper of the Great Park, and Sir Henry Neville, an ancestor of the Braybrook family, seems to have been manager of the Forest at that period. In December 1564 Queen Elizabeth sent strong orders to the Lord Chief Justice and Solicitor-General to direct and advise the Earl of Sussex, Chief Justice in Eyre, to hold a court for redressing disorders within the Forest. This Chief Justice in Eyre, whose office was abolished in George the Third's reign, was in those days an important personage, generally some nobleman appointed by the Crown "to hear and determine all trespasses within the forests, and all claims of franchises, liberties, and privileges." The last person holding this post was Mr. Grenville, to whose intelligent and zealous secretary our readers have just been introduced. It is well known that during Queen Elizabeth's reign the attention of Parliament was first turned earnestly to the preservation and future supply of timber, especially oak; and it was enacted that twelve "standils or storers" should be left on every acre of wood that might be cut, these standils or storers being merely the most vigorous shoots from an old stem, or self-sown saplings. There is a statute of Henry VIII. on the same subject. The anxiety of Elizabeth about timber has always been ascribed to the dread of the Spanish Armada, and to the idea that the destruction of the timber of the Forest of Dean was part of the mission of that fleet; and, in a treatise by Samuel Taylor, called "The Common Good" (1652), there is a statement to the effect that "some can well remember when those notable Popish politicians (Sir John Winter, Sir Basil Brooks, and Mr. Mein, Roman agents) had designed the destruction of the Forest of Dean."

The salaries of officers of the Forest in James the First's reign were:—

	£.	s.	d.
Lieutenant of the Castle	10	0	0
Keeper of the Great Park	12	2	0
Keeper of the Woods	3	0	0
Ranger of the Forest	9	2	6

Large perquisites of grazing, fuel, and probably other advantages were attached—a system which, though gradually changed, was not finally abolished until the reign of her present Majesty.

Windsor Forest was, until 1817, an open common, over which there were many complicated rights, even over that part in which the deer were kept; and Mr. Menzies gives several amusing illustrations of the manner in which the old commoners—a class now almost extinct in this part of England—infringed upon public rights, built themselves houses of turf during moonlight nights, and added to their bits of freehold by always scouring out their ditch on the side

opposite their own land. With the enclosure of the Forest all such abuses have disappeared, and both the Forest and Great Park are now probably as well managed as any private property in the kingdom.

Mr. Menzies's bulky volume might be advantageously reprinted and issued as a handy octavo. At the same time the author might embrace that opportunity to recast his matter, so as to convert the notes his industry has here collected into a more compact and running narrative, and add at the same time the history of the Home Park; so that those who would wish to know all about the Windsor parks and forests need not make two bites of a cherry, and discover, after they have read through a large folio, that they must go to some other publication to complete their knowledge of the subject.

BOOKS ON COOKERY AND WINES.

The English and Australian Cookery-book. For the Many as well as for the Upper Ten Thousand. By an Australian Aristologist. (Sampson Low & Co.)

Cookery for English Households. By a French Lady. (Macmillan & Co.)

Wine and Wine Countries: a Record and Manual for Wine Merchants and Wine Consumers. By Charles Tovey. (Hamilton, Adams, & Co.)

THOUGH the Australians are a wealthy, well-to-do, intelligent, and go-ahead community of men, yet they are not distinguished by the geniality and gentle manners which marked the West India proprietor of forty years ago, or by the dignified and stately bearing of our old nabobs, civil servants, and Indian officers of the same time and generation. The Australian subjects or settlers, it is plain, were originally men of an inferior social rank to the Creole proprietor of Jamaica or Antigua; nor were they quite on a par with the Indian writers and cadets of a by-gone generation. But they are nevertheless men, it must be admitted, full of energy and self-assertiveness; and the discovery of gold in the colony has given to their commercial operations a dash and decisiveness which can only be paralleled in the North America of 1861, before the fratricidal war broke out. Australians have little polish—have little high breeding or refinement; but many of them, having made large fortunes, speedily are devoured by the passion for display, and most of them are prone to luxurious self-indulgence. It is not, therefore, wonderful that the taste for luxury has grown apace in the colony, and that merchants, sheep-feeders, contractors, and settlers are all fond of sumptuous living and are desirous of aping the manners of London and Paris. Hence the taste for elaborate and expensive dinners and wines, and all that can minister to material comfort and sensuous enjoyment. There are now fine hotels, coffee-houses, and taverns in all the principal cities of Australia; and one of our principal Australian book-sellers and publishers, as will be seen, has published a work on Australian cookery, in which, though there is not much that is new, yet very many old things have been carefully collected and industriously put together in a cheap and compact volume. It is clear we in England can learn little or nothing from Australian cookery; but the author of the work which we have placed at the head of this article has given interesting chapters on South Australian, Tasmanian, Victorian, and New South Wales fish, and also a chapter on Hebrew or Jewish cookery, which is, for the most part, new to Christians. Every one is aware that, according to the Old Testament, the Jews were directed to eat only certain fishes and certain meats. Among the meats, according to Deuteronomy, were beef, mutton, and kid, killed in a particular manner; and accordingly we find that the *pièces de résistance* of the Jews are chiefly composed of these materials, but dressed generally in a much more savoury manner than among Christians. To the taste and thinking of many not of the Jewish faith, the Jewish cookery is far from unpleasant; and we

should suppose that any one who has dined or supped with the banker Rothschild of Paris would say that the Hebrew cookery is first-rate. In Australia, too, we have heard that some of the best dinners are given by wealthy Jews, who pride themselves on their Matso and Almondigos soup, upon their stewed fish, and upon their Impanada, made of halibut—a fish of which Jews are particularly fond and which they chiefly consume in this great metropolis. But the author of the "English and Australian Cookery-book" errs when he states that Palestine soup is a Jewish dish. Palestine soup, the basis of which is composed of Jerusalem artichokes, is a soup that has been eaten for centuries by the Christian communities of civilized Europe, and receipts for the making of which may be found in the oldest French and English, as well as in the modern, cookery-books. It is spoken of in *Taillevant la Varenne*, in *La Chapelle*, in the "*Cuisinière Bourgeoise*" and the "*Cuisinier Royal*," in *Beauvilliers*, *Ude*, *Carême*, and *Francatelli*, in "*Domestic Cookery, by a Lady*," and in the more recent works of "*Domestic Cookery*," by Mrs. Beeton, and *Cre-Fydd's "Family Fare*," published within this year. Eggs, flour, olive-oil, sugar, Passover biscuit-powder, lemon-peel, orange-flower, sweet almonds, citron, cinnamon, nutmeg, mace, and milk form principal ingredients in Hebrew cookery; and the Jews are particular in using materials of the very best kind, from the finest flour to the purest water. Among the soups mentioned in the chapter entitled "*Hebrew Refection*," Matso and Almondigos soup appear worthy of trial; the *Bola d'Amor*, among the confections, the *Sopa d'Oro*, or Golden Soup, Haman's Fritters, and the Juditha also appear worthy of a trial. The Jewish cookery is, on the whole, wholesome, from the vegetable acid invariably used in it. We learn with pleasure from this work that there are now extensive breweries in all the cities and inland towns of Australia. The author tells us that Tooth's brewery at Sydney, and Degraeve's in Tasmania, are large establishments; and so is Atkins's in Tasmania, now carried on by Mr. James Milne Wilson. Wilson's ale is now, it appears, very much sought for in Melbourne; and, according to the author of this cookery-book, Messrs. Allsop must look to their well-earned laurels, or else the Tasmanian ale will supplant their bitter beer in the Indian market.

The native herring or ruff, in South Australia, is, it appears, a small but delicate fish; the mullet and whiting are very delicate, the crabs very fine and large, and the oysters fine. The Derwent river in Tasmania teems with the finest fish; but as yet there is no salmon, though it is hoped it may be acclimated before the close of 1864. The trumpeter, weighing from one pound to forty pounds, is the finest sea-fish in Tasmania. In Victoria the red mullet is very delicate and good eating, and the whiting is a first-rate table-fish. In New South Wales the whiting is most delicate, and so is the mullet; and the Murray River cod-fish, weighing from two pounds to twenty pounds, is also very good eating. The author of the "*English and Australian Cookery-book*" lays far too much stress on the achievements of a very pushing and go-ahead cook—the late M. Soyer. As a *chef* he never stood A 1—nay, even not A 10 in France or in England; but we are willing to admit that he did good service in the Crimea, and also in England in organizing cookery for soldiers and working men. On the whole, the Australian cookery-book is a highly creditable compilation; and it ought to have a large sale in Melbourne, Adelaide, Tasmania, and Sydney.

"Cookery for English Households," by a French lady, is a work of a different stamp. There is little new in it; for cookery is an old and well-known science, in which rash experiments are to be eschewed. Neither is the present the first nor yet the fifth attempt to introduce French cookery to English households. So far back as 1845, Mr. John Murray published a "*Handbook of Foreign*

Cookery;" but, twenty years ago, though travelling on the Continent was no longer confined to the upper classes, yet the period had not then arrived when a general or even a partial adaptation of French cookery was likely to take place. Even now, though the intercourse with France and the Continent is twenty times greater than it was in 1845, the amalgamation of the two schools of cookery in any household beyond the very highest classes in the community is exceedingly partial, and the general or partial introduction of French cookery in middle life is the rare exception, not the general rule. We are, however, making progress, though slowly and insensibly; and the French lady, whom Messrs. Macmillan & Co. now usher before the public, appears in a more felicitous time than any of her predecessors. The French lady pays an exaggerated compliment to the late M. Soyer; but, in thus acting, she only follows the lead of distinguished senators who were beguiled by the "*beau parleur*." The days of the "*Gastronomic Regenerator*" and the "*Celestial Cream of Great Britain*" are now happily gone by, with the late M. Soyer; and people are too instructed, too wide-awake, in 1864, to copy the words of the French lady, "to use 16lbs. of meat and no end of vegetables to make a few pints of broth." It is not true, as she states, that French cookery is so extravagant that only the wealthiest people can afford to employ it; but it is true that French cookery, even the "*Cuisine Bourgeoise*," is considerably more expensive, though much more palatable, than English cookery. The object of the French lady is to write for ladies who wish to point out to their cooks their defects, or for ladies "who would undertake occasionally to prepare some dishes requiring more care and intelligence than a common cook could give." Though there are many ladies in frugal France and in parsimonious Germany in the latter category, yet we believe there are few such in England, and none in London; so that, in reference to such a class, the labour of the authoress is labour *en pure perte*. Nevertheless, the aim of this book is practical, and therefore deserves commendation. We do not say that all the receipts are of the very best; but many of them are good, and most of them are within the means of persons of competent fortune, who are rich enough to relish good cookery, yet not rich enough to keep a first-rate French man-cook. The French lady's chapter on eggs is excellent. Eggs form a main ingredient in the French *cuisine*, and in any part of France you can obtain a new-laid egg or a good omelette. In England it is not so. Rarely in London or the country parts of England can you, for love or money, obtain a newly-laid egg, and it is difficult to obtain an egg even twenty-four or thirty hours old. But, having good eggs, there are few English cooks who can make a presentable omelette; whereas every French housewife in the humblest cottage can prepare one to perfection. The following extract from the chapter on eggs is worth quoting:—

In putting the hands round the egg and presenting to the light the end which is not covered, it should be transparent. If you can detect some tiny spots, it is not newly laid, but may be very good for all ordinary uses, except boiling soft. If you see a large spot near the shell, it is bad, and should not be used on any account. The white of a newly-laid egg boiled soft is like milk; that of an egg a day old is like rice boiled in milk; and that of an old egg compact, tough, and difficult to digest. A cook ought not to give eggs two or three days old to people who really care for fresh eggs under the delusion that they will not find any difference; for an amateur will find it out in a moment, not only by the appearance, but also by the taste.

Eggs afford to French cooks a great resource in varying diet. There are popularly said to be in France 365 ways of dressing eggs. When well dressed they are a wholesome, nutritious, and popular *plat*, and form a dish for unexpected guests.

Some of the French lady's remarks touching game are commendable. In respect to

larding pheasants, she says "that it is much better to lay a thin slice of fat bacon upon the breast so as to cover it, and to place a large vine-leaf on the bacon." In the language of cookery, which the French lady ought to have given, this slice of bacon is called a *barde*; and we would observe in passing that it ought not to be too thin. The French lady's directions as to a leg of mutton are practical. Choose it, she remarks, "short and thick." Good. "When it has been kept for two or three days in summer [we should say five or six], or five or six in winter [we should say eight or ten], insert a clove of garlic near the knuckle." Good also.

The chapter on vegetables is a very good one. Vegetables in France form a separate part in a dinner, not being served with the roast, but afterwards. We agree with the French lady in thinking that vegetables served in the French manner are much more nourishing (she might also have said much more relishing and appetizing) than vegetables plain-boiled *à l'Anglaise*. In speaking of *salsifis* the French lady translates the word *salsifis*. *Salsify* is a new importation into our language from across the Atlantic. The old English name is "oyster-plant;" both, however, are now dictionary-words. Neither is there any such English word as *potiron*. *Potiron* is a small species of mushroom well known to kitchen-gardeners in France, Belgium, Holland, and England. The remarks we find in this book on coffee are very good indeed. Here they are:—

I think that the best way for making coffee is to have it mixed. Mocha is the most delicious of all coffees; but it is weak. Martinique is strong and exciting; and the aroma of Bourbon is penetrating. I mix the three kinds together in equal quantity. Coffee, to be good, ought to be kept long; and only a small quantity of it should be roasted at a time; and you must grind it every time you require any. I have known *gourmets* who would have it roasted and ground every day; but, as it would be a great deal of trouble, and that sometimes you require a cup of coffee at a moment's notice, it is better to roast coffee every fortnight, but to grind it only the moment you want it, else it will taste like dust.

There is a good receipt for preserving truffles, and also for preserving grapes. The chapter on wines, and on the order in which they should be served, bottled, and cellared, is clear and succinct. The authoress lays a proper stress on the quality of the corks and on the method of corking. The best and finest corks should be always chosen, and they should be dipped into cognac before being used.

In "*Wine and Wine Countries*," by Mr. Charles Tovey, there is a great deal of useful and valuable information—the results of labour, research, and much practical experience. A good deal in the little volume is original; but still more consists of extracts from well-established authorities. The principle upon which Mr. Tovey has proceeded resembles, to use his own illustration, the principle of vatting; and his blending has been eminently judicious. Mr. Tovey, as an experienced man, very properly scouts the idea, set afloat by a newspaper writer, that "a very pleasant claret" can be drunk in London at eightpence a bottle, leaving a profit of fourpence a bottle to the seller. While showing up such cheap beverages, Mr. Tovey maintains that costly wines are not necessarily the most beneficial. He avers, and truly, that certain wines of moderate price will be found, as ordinary beverages, in every respect the most desirable. With respect to the adulteration of wines, Mr. Tovey holds that the judicious blending of wines of the same growth is not adulteration. All the most renowned growers of wine mix wines, *ejusdem generis*, together; but it is essential to success and fair dealing that they should be wines of the same character. Thus a sherry full of flavour is mixed with another sherry deficient in flavour, or a full-bodied claret with one thinner. This is a widely different operation from mixing wines of diverse characters, countries, and growths with a view to pass

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the villainous compound off for a genuine article. These practices are heinous, are nefarious, and deserve the reprobation of all honest men. K.

THE UPPER WARD OF LANARKSHIRE.

The Upper Ward of Lanarkshire described and delineated. The Archaeological and Historical Section by George Vere Irving, F.S.A. Scot., Vice-President of the British Archaeological Association. The Statistical and Topographical Section by Alexander Murray. Three Volumes. (Glasgow: Murray and Son.)

SCOTLAND is in a fair way of removing from herself the reproach of having done little in the way of county history; for, in the three handsome octavo volumes now on our table, we have the third contribution to this class of literature that has proceeded from the Scottish press during the current year.

A county history, to be complete, ought, no doubt, to contain a correct estimate of what may be called its current commercial capabilities and relations, such information becoming, after a time, valuable. But mere topography and statistics are scarcely the things we associate in our mind with a county history. We go to the goodly quartos and stately folios to find out the traditions, the myths, and the archaeology of a place, the specialities of its literature and language, the relations of its heraldry to its own local life, and of all to the grand aggregate which we call national history. It will, therefore, be but in accordance with the simple fact if we say that Mr. Irving's contributions are what will mainly attract readers, and that his character as an antiquarian is what will give weight and importance to the volumes. Mr. Murray has been diligent in the collection of his facts; has marshalled them with considerable effect; and has given us as good an idea of the modern and contemporaneous aspects of "the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire" as one could well wish; and accordingly he deserves our thanks: but what will delight the student and the scholar is the quaint philosophic individuality which Mr. Irving is careful not to lose while conducting the learned inquiry of the antiquary and speaking in the judicial spirit of the historian.

The district he has chosen to describe yields to few parts of Scotland in physical beauty or historic interest. It is drained by the Clyde and its many picturesque tributaries, and innumerable feuds and many battles have been decided on its soil. Its hills and fells have looked upon the well-appointed legions of Agricola; and more than sixteen hundred winters had whitened them before they saw the last of those Celts whom even he had striven in vain to subdue. The dispirited followers of Prince Charlie swept northward from their last grand raid, and henceforth the Celts, as a political unity and power in the land, disappear from British history. Mr. Irving describes each point separately, descanting on its name, history, civil and ecclesiastical, and finishes with the "minor holdings," castles, and fortalices.

The men of Strathclyde were themselves of Celtic origin, and, according to our author, consisted of an amalgamation of the Damnii with the Gadeni. They formed, indeed, a kingdom; and, when there were no longer Roman eagles to chase, they turned their arms against their Southern brethren, whose attempts to make head against them were fruitless till they had called in the aid of the Saxons. On the political rise and consolidation of the Northumbrian Saxons, "Strathclyde ceased to have a separate existence, and followed the fortunes of the Pictish nation until its amalgamation with the Scots, when it became an important portion of the kingdom of Scotland." As this modern Scotland begins to gather form and feature, the names of Crawford and Lindsay, Crichton and Johnston, Hope and Maxwell, become familiar in "the Upper Ward;" while one of its streams gives a patronymic to a race which for centuries makes the name of Douglas a power in the country. In the parish of

Douglas, indeed, Mr. Irving seems particularly at home; and, while treating of its ecclesiastical history, he gives the best account we know of "the struggle waged between the powerful family of Douglas and the Church, with the Presbytery of Lanark as the organ of the latter." The imperiousness of the Church party is something incredible, and whoever wishes to have a perfect picture of ecclesiastical rule in the middle of the seventeenth century will turn to Mr. Irving's second volume. It seems that the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas were anything but regular attendants at church, and the Presbytery threatened to sequester their children if not brought up in the fear and admonition of the Lord. The Marquis was not even allowed a tutor to his son but such as the Presbytery appointed, and Rome in her palmiest days could scarcely have been more exacting. Both the Marquis and his wife seem to have played at fast and loose with the Presbytery for a series of years; and, however much they may, in some respects, have been annoyed, they seem to have enjoyed with a suppressed humour the pious horror of the Presbytery at their grievous backslidings. We regret we have only space for two or three extracts:—

23rd June and 4th July. — The Presbytery insisted on the Marquis recalling his sons from France, which he professed inability to do. 1st June, 1655. — Complaint made of several out-breakings of Sine in the Marquis of Douglas his house. 22nd April, 1656. — Committee appointed to repair to the Marquis and require him to redress the disorders of his family, and to attend the public ordinance personally, under the pain of condign censure. 15th May. — It is reported that the Marquis and his lady ingadgid themselves by promise to attend to the public ordinances quhen they have health; but the committee have received no satisfaction as to the disorders of the family, especiallie the want of familie worship. 4th September. — The Presbytery, considering that the Marquis doeth not ordinarily attend the public ordinances, but somtyme the sermon, withdrawing himself, and oftymes the servants in the afternoon, and that, in sight of the whole congregation, he and his ladie cometh scarce to the kirk once in a year, and that there is no worship of God at all in their family, and that his Lo. doeth pretend his age and infirmite to be the cause why he frequenteth not the public ordinance, require him, in order to the redressing of the said scandals, to conduc with ane honest chaplane, that he may have the charge of the familie dewties.

The "History of the Mines of Leadhills" is another carefully-compiled portion of the work, and does the author honour. The lucidity of his narrative is charming, and, like every other particle of the book, this exhibits a research worthy the vice-president of the British Archaeological Association. Besides armorial bearings, diagrams, and maps, we have quite a wealth of illustration scattered through the volumes. Roman and Celtic antiquities, portraits, and views of famous houses and localities meet us at every other page; and, if here and there we find tokens of hasty composition, as a whole we cannot but regard the "History of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire," with its excellent index and equally valuable appendix, as a successful work, reflecting credit on Scottish enterprise and scholarship. J. F. R.

"ATHERSTONE PRIORY."

Atherstone Priory. By L. N. Comyn, author of "Ellice, a Tale." In Two Volumes. (Longman & Co.)

A VERY pretty story this is, told without exaggeration and without recourse to any sensation incidents—a legitimate and good novel, relying on no bastard sources of success. A modern Desdemona in the shape of a bright, wilful English girl falls in love with an Othello in the form of a plain major fresh from the Crimea; his jealous sister sows suspicion in his mind, an angry scene brings on his devoted wife's premature confinement, and that her speedy death, with a life of sadness and self-reproach to her widowed husband; till the baby she has left ripens into a girl, the image of her mother, and the child's

sunny ways and love bring the father back so much of his old happiness as is possible for him. Enough of story is here to give play to an author's power—to let him bring his characters home to you, make you share their joys and their sorrows, undergo their temptations, sorrow in their fall or rejoice in their conquest. And this Miss Comyn—for Miss or Mrs. the writer must be—does thoroughly. You love her wayward darling Lisa, admire her Percy and Mary, enjoy her Arthur, and understand her Isabel, as if they were friends of your own; and, when you shut her book, you feel sure that its chief personages will live in your memory beside Mrs. Gaskell's Ruth, Thackeray's Ethel and Colonel Newcome, Charlotte Brontë's Jane Eyre, and many another fair creation of this romancing England of the nineteenth century. Here is Lisa Kennedy at first as governess keeping her cousins in order:—

At the top of the table, presiding over the tea-tray, sat Lisa, with her hair still hanging down her back (left to dry, she said), and on either side of her, with their mouths full of bread-and-butter, lounged Susan and Constance, in attitudes more easy than elegant, while Arthur, who had turned in for reasons best known to himself, was assisting little George, the year-and-a-half-old baby, to make a circuit round the table among the cups and plates—a performance which was received with vehement applause by Fred and Charley, but which had already been attended by some disasters in the shape of two cups of tea upset, and a plate and saucer broken. The immediate cause of the uproar was George's having set his foot down in the middle of the butter; and the feat had elicited such shouts of laughter from everybody that he was highly delighted, and seemed very anxious to repeat the exploit.

Next as penitent pupil:—

"Very well, Mary, I'll go if you like, and try what I can do; but—" in a very doleful voice, "I really don't see that it is of much use, for I cannot keep myself tidy, do what I will. My things are very unfortunate; they are like nobody else's, and that's the truth. They will tear and they will come to pieces; and all my hooks and eyes and buttons come off, and all my hair-pins tumble out; and I lose everything and never find anything again; so that how I am to be neat I can't tell. I suppose it's my fault—everybody says so, but I'm sure I don't know how to be different. I'm always trying, but I never seem to get any better. Indeed you say now that I am worse than ever, and that is rather disheartening, because I had been—well no, I can't say that exactly, for I don't think I've thought much about it lately. Indeed I know I haven't; so perhaps that is the reason why you notice I am not improved."

This mischievous, loving young puss takes it into her head that she must hate Mary's big captain brother, who is coming homewounded from the Crimea, because he's ugly, because he's dull, because and because it pleases her whimsical noddle. And, when he does come, she does hate him. He's "as ugly as sin;" he's stern; he's short-sighted and pokes about like an old hen; he tells her she mustn't go out with a bad cold on her, mustn't climb up ladders, and, above all, mustn't ride Farmer Pye's kicking hunter. So she quizzes and mocks him; muddles his papers, and mixes his mathematical instruments in his boots; and at last gets fairly in a passion with him, tears up his drawings, and strikes him with her riding-whip. The big, quiet man meanwhile, coming home from womanless war, struck at first by the wonderful beauty of this girl whom everybody scolds and loves, delighted with her waywardnesses, amused by her tantrums, and recognising the power of love for all that is noble and true within her, falls gradually and unknowingly head over heels in love with her. She, on her part, is filled with shame at her treatment of him when she learns that the drawings she has pettishly torn up are those of his dearest friend, since dead—when she finds how the sabre-cut that disfigures his face was got, and hears from the mother whose "little Ted" he has saved how he risked his own life for her child's. No wonder that, when he talks and reads with his sister at Lisa's couch-side, the girl listens to

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and sees him with other ears and eyes than before, and that, when she finds him seeking her gratification in all ways—not only buying her a dog of her own, all her own, and driving her to her favourite haunts, but teaching her to draw, to think, and to enjoy—he makes her uncle's house like home to her, and her life one of new meaning and purpose. So well told the process of this change in her is. But she is still a child in feeling, and can say to her cousin—

"I don't believe I should mind where I went with anyone I cared for. But—ah, that is the worst of being a governess—you can't be with the people you care for: you must live away from them; you must live instead with people who are nothing to you, and whom perhaps you don't like. It is very hard: I never knew till lately how hard it must be; because I never felt before how much the Priory is like a home to me. That has been your doing, Percy; it is you who have made it so; for it has been quite a different place since you came, and it will be very different to me again when you go; it won't be the same without you." There was something of sadness in her tone.

"Well, you are not going to get rid of me just yet, Lisa," he answered, lightly, and yet as if it were an effort to him to speak. "I stay till October, now, you know."

"Yes, and I am very glad. And—" brightening up a little, "when do you go?—perhaps you won't have to leave England; not just yet, at any rate. You are not likely to be sent out to India again, and I hope there will be no war anywhere else. I don't like fighting now; I didn't mind it at one time; indeed, I rather liked it then, I think. I liked to hear of the battles and the glory, and everything else that we were proud of; but I don't now, and I wish there was nothing of the sort. I can't bear it."

"What, not the glory, Lisa?" he said, with a half laugh. "You, who become so excited when you read of heroic deeds, and who look as if you were ready to march to battle yourself when you hear stirring music; you to say that you don't care for glory! That must be a mistake, I am sure."

"No, it isn't. I like glory very much when it has been got; and I like to hear of brave things that have been done when I know the danger is over; but I don't like to hear of them when some one I care for is in the midst of it all; and that would always be the case now, you know, if you ever went out where there was any fighting. I shouldn't think of honour or glory then; I should only be thinking of you."

This state of things is, however, soon put an end to by a married relation's words to Lisa, showing her what her true feelings towards her cousin are.

"Excuse me, but I think a little more reserve on your part with him would be better."

"A little more reserve? But why? Why am I to be reserved with him? He wouldn't like it. What has he done?"

"My dear Lisa, don't be so innocent. Really, if I didn't know you, I should say you were pretending to misunderstand me. You are not such a child as not to see that you can't be so free and easy with him without attracting attention. In short, if you must have it out plainly, there is such a thing as cousins falling in love."

Lisa was silent; but it was not because she misunderstood now. Her face and neck were crimsoned in a moment.

"You must not be angry with me," Janet went on; "I didn't mean to hurt your feelings in any way, or make you uncomfortable. I only intended to give you a hint, that you may take care what you are doing. Unless, indeed, he has ever said anything to—"

"He has never said a word to me about such a thing; never, never, never!" Lisa exclaimed, in the utmost distress. "How can you talk in that way, Mrs. Darrell? He never has."

"My dear, you needn't be so vehement. I didn't say there would be any harm if he had; I was only going to say that, if you and he understand each other, that would make a difference; but, if, as you say, you are nothing more than cousins, I think it would be quite as well if you were only to treat him as one. If you really were still a child, of course, no one would think anything of your being so much with him and talking to him as you do; but, as you are not that—as everybody else is beginning to think you a woman—you can't do such things without exciting remark. You heard what the Frasers said just now; and they are not the only people to-day who have—"

"You needn't go on, Mrs. Darrell," Lisa said, in a choked voice. "You needn't tell me any more. I know what you mean; I hadn't thought of it before." She tried to speak quietly; but her words came out with difficulty, and the burning colour in her face grew deeper and deeper.

Consciousness takes away her happiness. She is afraid to show her lover or anyone else how she cares for him; she shuns him, is waywarder than ever, makes him resolve to leave home, and makes herself ill; till at last comes the leave-taking, when, against herself even, flow the words from her—"I can't help it; you are not like anybody else to me. Oh, Percy, don't go away and leave me." Soon comes the marriage, and Mrs. Janet, who preached "reserve" before, thus delivers herself on the husband's infatuation afterwards:—

"But the fact is, my dear, that I don't suppose his wishes have anything to do with it. Lisa does just what she pleases. She has her own way in everything; and, as all she says and does is perfect in his eyes, he never thinks other people may not have cause to be quite so well satisfied as himself. He spoils her completely; and that's the truth. I never saw anybody make themselves so foolish as he does about her. He can't see anything else when she is in the room; and, if you speak to him, he don't hear what you are saying, he is so taken up with listening to her. I have no patience with him; for really, to hear him talk, you would suppose there was nobody like her in the world."

A smothered laugh again from Arthur.

"What are you laughing for, Arthur?" Janet asked, rather sharply. "It is quite true; anyone can see how he worships her. You said so yourself one day, and that you were sure he didn't think the ground good enough for her to tread upon. No, I call it perfectly ridiculous, the way he goes on and the fuss he makes about her; and he is as proud as possible because she gets very much admired, and everybody thinks her extremely pretty. She is considered a great beauty, I believe—the belle of the place, in fact. She made quite a sensation here in the winter; no one talked of anything else; and, of course, Percy was delighted, and made a great deal more of her than ever. It is my firm belief, indeed, that her head is turned with all the nonsense she hears."

The first volume closes with the married lovers so happy that one feels misfortune must come. The husband is away for three weeks; a cousin Elinor is staying with the wife, and is continually visited by her cousin Arthur, to whom she is secretly engaged. The outside world charitably take Mr. Cunningham Thorpe's view of the matter:—

"What a fool Tennent is to let that pretty wife of his always have her cousin dangling after her!" was his remark as he turned from watching them out of sight. "Hang me, if I'd let any cousin of mine be dancing attendance in that way on my wife, if I had one! They're always together, those two. He'll repent it some day, and so I can tell him. A good thing too!" he muttered to himself. . . . "Away, is he?" said Cunningham, recurring to the first part of this speech, the only part, indeed, to which he seemed to have paid any attention—"Away, is he? Ah! to be sure—I had forgotten that. That's how it is, then."

Percy hears of this from his trusted sister Isabel. He finds Arthur's glove in his wife's room and reproaches her, not with criminality, but with lightness, and loss of her love for him whose only thought was love for her.

"I worshipped you, Lisa! I thought you good and true; and you could deceive me! Ah! you may well hide your face! I wish I had never seen it—never seen the beauty of which I have been so proud, but which I shall never care to see again—no, never. How can I? What is all your loveliness to me now, when my trust in you is gone, when you have blighted the happiness of my home, and made it the most miserable place on earth! And yet I love you still! Yes, that is my misery—that, when your love for me is gone, I should still love you as well—ay, better even than in the days, the happiest days of all my life, when I fancied you had no thought for any but me! Ah well, that dream is over now, and would it had never come! Would I had never known you, Lisa! I should be happier now—happier than I shall ever be again!"

He leaves her to revenge himself on his supposed enemy, but in truth to find out

his own terrible mistake, and seek how he may atone for it. A little while his true wife is left him, to forgive him and love him even better than before, but the call for her comes at last.

His face changed, and, like her, he bent down to look and listen. For many minutes there was silence in the room—silence so still and deep that Mary could hear the beating of her own heart; and then there came a cry—a low, terrible cry of bitter agony which seemed wrung from a broken heart. "Lisa, my Lisa, my little Lisa, come back to me!" But he spoke in vain. The voice for which he listened was hushed—the shadow of death was on his home.

Absence is the only cure for him, and repentance, as well for him as the sister Isabel who poisoned his mind against his wife. She gives herself up to the care of his child, a second Lisa; and in her, after years, they are reconciled, and work out their atonement for their sins towards her mother. The beauty and pathos of the story cannot be too highly praised. The book has touched us more than any novel we have read for many a year; and, now when people have left the excitement of town for the seaside or the harvest at home, we trust that thousands will read and enjoy "Atherstone Priory" as we have done.

JOURNAL AND MEMOIRS OF MATTHIEU MARAIS.

Journal et Mémoires de Matthieu Marais, Avocat au Parlement de Paris, sur la Régence et le Règne de Louis XV. (1715-37.) Publiés pour la première fois. Avec une Introduction et des Notes. Par M. de Lescure. Tom. 1 et 2. (1715-23.) (Paris: Firmin Didot, 1864.)

IN the notice of Matthieu Marais prefixed by M. de Lescure to these two volumes, their editor truly remarks that the period of French history illustrated by this first instalment of the work has had "the rare privilege of engaging the attention at once of the serious and the frivolous." It is natural that "the frivolous" should take an interest in a time the records of which furnish such an abundance of highly-flavoured gossip and scandal. Even in England, where French history is little known, the ordinary novel-reader enjoys a quasi-familiarity with "the suppers of the Regency," the Abbé Dubois and the Mississippi scheme; indeed one of the most prolific of our writers of fiction lately produced a romance of which the hero was "John Law of Lauriston," and much of the scene was laid in the Paris of Matthieu Marais and these two volumes of his *Journal*. It is under other aspects than those which commend it to the novel-writer and novel-reader that the period of the Regency claims the consideration of "the serious." When carefully inspected, and contrasted with the régime of Louis XIV. which it followed and with that of Cardinal Fleury which it preceded, the Regency is found to have formed a really important and interesting episode in the history of France, apart from the piquant anecdotes with which its chronicles teem. For one thing, it was the first appearance of the Liberalism of the House of Orleans—a phenomenon which has since been so conspicuous. The breath was scarcely out of Louis XIV.'s body when Philip of Orleans had the Grand Monarque's will set aside by the parliament of Paris; and, for the enlarged powers which he claimed as Regent, he procured a parliamentary title, after a fashion, very different though the Paris parliament was from anything understood by the same name in this country. In every way, at starting, the Regent reversed the policy of the Grand Monarque, his predecessor. Louis XIV. had been the patron of the Jesuits—the Regent began by conciliating the Jansenists, the "Low-Churchmen" of France. Louis XIV. had ruled by himself and through himself; he had reduced the French noblesse to be the dangles of his court, and his ministers were mere clerks. The Regent announced that, in all his measures, he would consult the parliament of Paris; and he established councils composed of eminent

noblemen and others, one for each great department of state. Louis XIV. had been the persistent enemy of England, or of the Revolution of 1688 and the Protestant succession. The Regent formed an alliance with George I., and England and France together attacked Spain and its Bourbon king, for whom Louis XIV. had wasted the blood and treasure of France in the war of the Spanish succession. Unfortunately, the early promise of the Regency was destroyed by the Mississippi scheme and the collapse of Law's grandiose projects. Even the "System," as Law's operations were called, has come to be regarded, however, with time and study, as something more than a huge disaster. It has fallen to the lot of the principal historian of the Regency, Lemontey, to point out that the good worked by the "System," in stimulating industrial enterprise, survived its evils, and that from it dates the rise of the central provinces of France. Perhaps one of the greatest of the calamities caused by the fall of the "System" was its indirect effect upon the Regent himself, who sank after it deeper and deeper into debauchery and surrendered everything to Dubois. This infamous old man, a cardinal and an archbishop, the successor of the virtuous Fénelon in the see of Cambrai, had no sooner grasped power than he cultivated a political and ecclesiastical reaction, exiled the parliament of Paris, negotiated the Spanish marriages, became a zealous ultramontane, and sacrificed liberties of the Gallican Church which Louis Quatorze himself had not succeeded in surrendering. Yet, gloomy as were the closing years of the Regency, the gloom was irradiated by some gleams of sunshine. Before the death of the Regent the young Voltaire had completed "La Ligue," the first form of the "Henriade," the poem which was to popularize in Europe the idea of religious toleration. It was just after the fall of the "System" that the publication of the young Montesquieu's first book, the "Lettres Persanes," announced that French intellect was awakening, and preluded the whole philosophico-political movement of the eighteenth century. In *La Régence* M. Michelet has shown that he understood the historical importance of the period as a moment of wakefulness between two fits of deep sleep. Unfortunately, *La Régence*, like most other sections of M. Michelet's work, is not so much a history as a series of vivid and suggestive reflections on history. A history of the Regency combining exactness of detail with fulness of insight and of sympathy still remains to be written.

The reliable contemporary materials for a history of the Regency are not so rich that a new contribution to them need be slighted. The *Memoirs of Duclos*, the book generally referred to on the period by ordinary French and English inquirers, is simply a compilation. Saint-Simon has many interesting pages on the Regency; but it is only a narrow sphere of things which the king of French memoir-writers surveys at any time; and, during an important section of the period, Saint-Simon was absent from France on his Spanish embassy. Dangeau's *Journal* has, as usual, a merely chronological value; and he died in 1720. Of other contemporary diaries there are two, one the well-known work of Barbier; but the years which fill these two volumes of Matthieu Marais occupy little more than a couple of hundred pages in Barbier. The other is the work before us, in a first instalment. Many years ago extracts from the *Journal* of Matthieu Marais were published in the *Revue Retrospective*, the curious and useful miscellany formerly edited by M. Taschereau, the biographer of Molière, and now very appropriately "Directeur" of the "Bibliothèque Impériale" at Paris. The complete publication of the *Journal* of Matthieu Marais is now being undertaken under the editorship of M. de Lescure, who is known as the author of a monograph, "Les Maîtresses du Régent," and by other works. A sympathetic and exhaustive notice of Matthieu Marais precedes the text. Marais himself is a quiet

but rather an interesting figure. An elderly *avocat* of Paris (born in 1665) with strong literary tastes, he represents a class of men whose existence might be easily overlooked in studying the history of the period. He had risen high in his profession, and had people of rank and fashion among his clients; so that he heard a great deal of miscellaneous gossip; and he jots it down unpretendingly from day to day. He is the author of a life of La Fontaine, which was thought worth printing or reprinting a few years ago, and he took a great interest in the biography of the men of letters, his contemporaries. He was a correspondent of Bayle, to whose dictionary he contributed facts and to whom he worshipped with a significant idolatry. Among his friends was Boileau, "the famous M. Boileau," as Thackeray used to call him, with a smile, and of whose conversation he has left some pleasant records. Another and a more intimate friend was that singular person Boulainvilliers, who combined a philosophical scepticism with the study and practice of judicial astrology, who defended the old French feudalism just when the age of Montesquieu and Voltaire was beginning, and who left at his death, duly chronicled by Matthieu Marais, an elaborate biographical apology for Mahomet. It is the literary element, indeed, slight but recognisable, which gives the *Journal* of Matthieu Marais a specific value not belonging to Barbier or to Saint-Simon himself. Of the young Voltaire, for instance, during the obscure period of his biography from the appearance of "Edipe" to his exile in England, there are some glimpses and anecdotes absolutely unique, and which are the only vestiges of his existence to be found out of his own correspondence. In the jottings of Matthieu Marais we come ever and anon upon an impetuous young gentleman, moving in the best society, and of the utmost frankness of speech, not the least a respecter of persons, and once, by his bold denunciation of a scoundrel who had found his way into upper circles, becoming the victim of a cowardly personal assault, years before the famous affair of the Hôtel de Sully, which drove him to England. In the extracts from Marais' *Journal*, already printed in the *Revue Retrospective*, nothing was more curious than to see how the old gentleman's evident dislike of the young Voltaire, without knowing him personally, but from what he had heard of him, became enthusiastic admiration of the poet, and even of the man, as soon as "La Ligue," the first form of the "Henriade," made its appearance. This is not a point reached in the present volumes; but even in them there are one or two new and welcome anecdotes of Voltaire which were not published in the extracts of the *Revue Retrospective*. We hope that there will be more of them in the two volumes which are still to come. As it is, the work is acceptable to the student of the period, though M. de Lescure's editorial enthusiasm tempts us to add that neither in France nor in England will the *Journal* of Matthieu Marais have very strong attractions for that peculiarly-constituted individual—the "general reader."

SCHOOL-BOOKS AND TEXT-BOOKS.

ARTICLE IV.

ENGLISH PROSE AND POETRY.

Our Great Writers: a Course of Lectures on English Literature. By Charles Edward Turner, Professor of English Literature in the Imperial Alexander Lyceum. (St. Petersburg: A. Münx; London: D. Nutt, Trübner & Co., Hamilton, Adams, & Co.)

Trench on the Study of Words.—Trench on the Past and Present of the English Language. (Macmillan & Co.)

Buchan's Prose and Poetical Reader. (A. and C. Black.)

Goldsmith's Deserted Village; Thomson's Spring; Thomson's Winter: prepared for the Oxford Local Examinations. Also, *First and Second Poetical Reading-books.* By W. McLeod, F.R.G.S., F.A.S.L. (Longman & Co.)

Æsop's Fables. A New Version. Chiefly from Original Sources. By the Rev. Thomas James. (Murray.)

Pleasant Poems for the Young and Good. By Mrs. Burden. (Dean & Son.)

The Fables of Babrius. Translated into English Verse from the Text of Sir G. C. Lewis. By the Rev. J. Davies, of Lincoln College, Oxford. — *Peter Parley's Book of Poetry.* (Lockwood & Co.)

English Sacred Poetry of the Olden Time: from Chaucer to Ken. Illustrated. (Religious Tract Society.)

Line upon Line.—Lines left Out.—Reading without Tears. (Hatchard & Co.)

Chapters on Flowers. Glimpses of the Past. Engravings. By Charlotte Elisabeth. (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday.)

Select English Poetry for the Use of Schools, &c. Edited by the late Dr. Allen. (Cornwell's Series.) (Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd; London: Simpkin and Marshall, Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.)

Payne's Studies in English Poetry. (Virtue Brothers.)

The Advanced Reader. (Scottish School-Book Association. London and Edinburgh: W. Collins.)

The Christian Year; The Child's Christian Year; The Lyra Innocentium: Cheap Editions. (Parker.)

Sunday Afternoon; or, Questions, Pictures, and Poems upon the Old Testament Scriptures. For the use of Parents and Teachers. Illustrated. (Bagster and Sons.)

Illustrative Gatherings for Preachers and Teachers. By the Rev. G. S. Bowes. (Macintosh.)

Book of Scottish Song.—Book of Scottish Ballads. Illustrative and Critical Notes. (Blackie and Son.)

The Ballads of Scotland. Edited by Professor Aytoun. Two Volumes. (Blackwood and Sons.)

The Poets and Poetry of Scotland. By Rev. A. Bonar. (Edinburgh: MacLachlan and Stewart.)

The Ladies' Reader.—The Art of Elocution. By George Vandenhoff, M.A. (Sampson, Low, & Co.)

Chambers's Elocution. (W. and R. Chambers.)

Lessons in English. By J. R. Beard, D.D.—*The English Language in its Elements and Forms.* By W. C. Fowler. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.)

Selections from the British Poets. Two Volumes. (Irish National School-books.)—*Red-Line Edition of the Poets.* (Edinburgh: Nimmo.)

Select Specimens of English Prose. Select Specimens of English Poetry. By Edward Hughes, F.R.A.S., &c.—*Studies from the English Poets.* By G. F. Graham. (Longman & Co.)

The Principles and Practice of Early and Infant School Education: with an Appendix of Hymns and Songs, with Appropriate Melodies. Also, *The Principles and Practice of Common School Education.* By James Currie, A.M., Principal of the Church-of-Scotland Training College, Edinburgh. (Edinburgh: Laurie.)

It is John Newton, if we remember rightly, who says that the best way to prevent a bushel being filled with chaff is to fill it with wheat. If a clergyman wish to bar out heretical sentiments from his parish or congregation, let him well instruct his people in sound doctrine. What is true of the pulpit is not less true of the press. In so far as it furnishes a literature at once informing and elevating, it will be potent to extinguish that of a deleterious kind. Hence the importance of school and other literature for the rising generation eclipsing in attractiveness the objectionable novel or periodical too often placed in their way. Young minds, filled with the "finest of the wheat" which our literature supplies, will offer no resting-place for chaff, whose proper destiny is the flames. We now direct attention to some which, if not the finest, is at all events very good and wholesome.

The text-books designed to facilitate the systematic study of English literature, viewed as a whole, and the proper course to be pursued in the use of them, have already been fully treated of in THE READER (Vol. II., No. 40; Article: "Text-Books of English Literature.") We do not now intend to

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repeat what has there been said, but merely, by way of supplement, to make a few remarks about English reading-books in prose and poetry which severally may be useful to those whose wants on the subject they meet in the meantime, though they may not have in view the more systematic and comprehensive course of study indicated in our previous article. We mention, however, one work on English literature in addition to those there spoken of, the first volume of which has just appeared—"Our Great Writers," by Charles Edward Turner—just by way of noting that another labourer has begun to toil in this most interesting field, whose work may be noticed more fully in a future number of our journal. The books at the head of our list proper are "Trench on the Study of Words" and its companion volume, "Past and Present of the English Language." The former treats more of the history of single words; the latter takes a more extensive view of the history of the language as a whole. To teachers of English they are invaluable as a storehouse of interesting illustration; and they may profitably be used, in a class of boys somewhat advanced, as books on which there may be occasional examinations. This is done now in some of our public schools, and a most interesting exercise it is. To use the words of an author quoted by Archbishop Trench: "His [a young man's] first discovery that words are living powers has been like the dropping of scales from his eyes, like the acquiring of another sense, or the introduction into a new world." It is, indeed, a discovery to a youth to learn that words are "fossil poetry" and "fossil history" as well; and it cannot but interest him to ascertain the sources and the fluctuations of the language he is speaking every day. Speaking from a very intimate knowledge of these books of Dr. Trench—a knowledge partly sought and partly forced upon us by professional duties—we have no hesitation in strongly recommending them to every one seeking to interest and instruct young people in the knowledge of their mother-tongue. It is assuredly better that they should imbibe knowledge by being interested in it than that it should be driven into it by severe measures after the manner of our forefathers. And this seems very much kept in view in the text-books and other books for the young now-a-days. On our list will be found some of this character in the form of reading-books of prose or poetry, or both. For advanced pupils we may indicate Buchan's "Prose and Poetical Reader," and Payne's "Studies in English Poetry"—a book which, as to matter and arrangement, we are disposed to recommend very highly. A very good book, full of interesting matter, is the "Advanced Reader" of the Scottish School-Book Association. The two volumes of "Selections from the British Poets," in the series of Irish National School-Books, belong to a little library of school-books with which we early became familiar, and for which we retain very great respect. Their present publisher has also issued editions of our favourite poets in separate volumes, got up in very nice style. Those who wish to cultivate acquaintance with the minstrelsy of Scotland cannot do better than procure and employ the "Ballads of Scotland," edited by Professor Aytoun, or the "Book of Scottish Ballads," issued by Blackie and Son. The Rev. A. Bonar's volume has been noticed in our number for August 13. If we return to books fitted to be of more general use, Longman is as exuberantly fertile here as in other fields of literature. We have selected for notice Graham's "Studies from the English Poets"—a book adapted for the higher classes in schools or for private tuition—Hughes's "Select Specimens of English Prose" and "Select Specimens of English Poetry," also McLeod's "First and Second Poetical Reading-books," as very good samples. Those preparing for the Oxford Local Examinations are indebted to Mr. McLeod for his neat editions of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," Thomson's "Spring," and Thomson's "Win-

ter," designed specially for their benefit, and well adapted to save them from the dreaded calamity of being "plucked." For the benefit of little folks, we point to "Reading without Tears," by the author of the "Peep of Day," and "Pleasant Poems for the Young and Good," by Mrs. Burden, who has been at much pains for their sake. Then comes our old friend Æsop, in two shapes; for we have "Æsop's Fables: a New Version," by the Rev. Thomas James, and "The Fables of Babrius: translated into English Verse," by the Rev. J. Davies, from the text of Sir G. C. Lewis. Our young friends must know that a great discovery has been made that Æsop's name was not "Æsop," but "Babrius," which shows how very wise the world is growing. Then, too, there are "Peter Parley's Book of Poetry"—and we are sure they would not like Peter's name to be anything else than just what it is—and two delightful books, when they can read them easily, called "Chapters on Flowers" and "Glimpses of the Past," by Charlotte Elizabeth, a great friend to young folks. A nice book also is Dr. Allen's "Select English Poetry for the Use of Schools." But, when people go to school, they cannot be always reading poetry, however nice it may be: they must have other lessons sometimes, and it may be hard ones; so they must study such books as Mr. Fowler's, "The English Language in its Elements and Forms," and Dr. Beard's "Lessons in English."

Now we must say a word about Sunday books. Very good books, indeed, are "Line upon Line" and "Lines left Out," telling beautiful stories from the Bible; and there is beautiful poetry in "The Child's Christian Year," "The Christian Year," and the "Lyra Innocentium," which means songs for good young people, now to be had easily. "Sunday Afternoon" contains questions, pictures, and poems upon the Old Testament Scriptures; but that is a book for "Parents and Teachers," as is also "Illustrative Gatherings for Preachers and Teachers," by the Rev. G. S. Bowes, published by Macintosh. Our Sunday book of poetry for them would be "English Sacred Poetry of the Olden Time, from Chaucer to Ken," issued by the Religious Tract Society.

The art of reading aloud with pleasure to the listeners is one of great importance; so we call attention to "The Ladies' Reader" and "The Art of Elocution," by Mr. Vandenhoff, and to "Chambers's Elocution"—all intended to facilitate the acquirement of that valuable accomplishment. In the education of young ladies it does not invariably receive the attention it merits; they often read carelessly, indistinctly, or in a monotonous, drawing way. This must mar the effect of their efforts to entertain the family circle by reading aloud—an exercise, by the way, very conducive to health—and be a still greater drawback when they read to the invalid in the sick-chamber. Rules of elocution, however, will not be of much service without the aid of a living instructor who is a good reader and who has power to excite that earnestness and those sensibilities without which there can be no good reading aloud. Rules alone are apt to induce a stilted, artificial style of reading which is anything but effective. These remarks apply also to the training of clergymen and other public speakers. Keeping such considerations in view, Mr. Vandenhoff's books will be of great service to all who wish to read aloud with pleasure to the hearers. "Chambers's Elocution" we have long been familiar with; the selection of reading-exercises is judicious, and the rules given are not too many nor too difficult.

So many engage in the work of education without previous professional training that we are constrained to invite the notice of teachers to the two volumes last on our list—"The Principles and Practice of Early and Infant School Education" and "The Principles and Practice of Common School Education," by Mr. Currie. They are volumes which we can scarcely recommend in too strong terms to the instructors of youth, written as they are by one whose profession

is teaching, and whose experience is, from his position, extensive. Even accomplished teachers might pick up some useful hints from them. For teaching requires a special training as much as the professions of divinity, law, or physic; and, in any profession, those may be expected to excel in efficiency who have devoted their whole attention to it.

NOTICES.

British and Garden Botany; consisting of Descriptions of the Flowering Plants, Ferns, and Trees Indigenous to Great Britain, with Notices of all Plants commonly cultivated in this Country for Use and Ornament; preceded by an Introduction to Structural and Physiological Botany. By Leo H. Grindon. With numerous Illustrations. (Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.)—A POPULARLY-WRITTEN book, which should assist the beginner to become acquainted with our wild plants and those most commonly cultivated in our gardens, has been much wanted; and Mr. Grindon has endeavoured to supply this want by his "British and Garden Botany." This volume, consisting of 869 pages, and illustrated by tolerably good woodcuts, is written throughout in familiar and intelligible language. It opens with an introduction to structural and physiological botany; gives a key to the different families represented in the British Flora, or most commonly in our gardens; and concludes with a description of the families themselves, and those of their members to which it limits itself. It is difficult to convey a correct opinion about the true merits of this book. On the whole, it is well put together; but in detail it is often faulty, the faults consisting in erroneous general statements, wrong names given to plants (as in *Galinsoga parviflora*, a common weed about London, which is called *Galinsoga trilobata*, a very different species), or the wrong native country being quoted, as Japan instead of East Indies for *Tupidanthus calyptratus*. The correctness of the information given is of very different degrees of goodness in the different natural orders. We have tested a good many with the view, we candidly own, of catching our author napping. In the description of the Palms we could not find more than one mistake—where we are told that the Papaw-tree is the only other example among arborescent plants, besides certain palms, which has a so-called palm-like habit, quite forgetting *Cecropia*, *Cycas* (often 40–60 feet high), the tree-ferns, many *Araliaceæ*, &c. On the other hand, we find a good many blunders in what is stated about the Ivy family. The members of this natural order are said to amount to 150, when they are really three times that number; and, in technical characters, they are said to differ from *Umbelliferae* in having more than two cells. If that were the case—which it is not—two-thirds of all *Araliaceæ* would be excluded. The utmost number of stamens given, double that of the petals, is also too low; and most members of the order do not come from Japan. On finding such and similar mistakes, we were rather anxious to test the key furnished for finding out the name of a species and the genus and natural order to which it belongs. We fully expected that it would not unlock the shrines in which the author keeps his botanical treasures; and, if that failed—no generic characters being given—the whole book would be next to worthless. But, in all the cases in which we tried this analytical key, we found it absolutely correct, though the shifts adopted in order to make a species come right may be unscientific. We make every allowance for the author living in a provincial town, where few of the standard books are available for reference; and, with these drawbacks, we wonder that he has not fallen into graver errors than such as we have pointed out, all of which might have been expunged from the proof-sheets by a competent corrector. The system followed is that of De Candolle; but now and then changes have been introduced; and we notice approvingly that the *Coniferae*, or rather *Gymnosperms*, are placed between the *Monocotyledons* and the *Ferns*—undoubtedly their proper position, though not yet generally adopted by botanists.

Le Roman d'un Homme Sérieux. Par Charles de Mouy. (Paris and London: Hachette.)—ESSENTIALLY a French book—a sort of protest against the marriages of mere money which prevail to such a shameless extent on the other side of the Channel. The following is a brief outline of the story:—A young man named Savinien de Montenay, whose soul is given up to business and money-getting, has determined that he will not

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marry any woman possessing less than 200,000 fr. Unfortunately for this resolve, however, there dwells in the same provincial town of M. a model of every female grace and virtue, though her whole marriage portion, alas! consists of no more than 25,000 fr. Almost unconsciously, Savinien falls in love with Marianne Cerny; but the strength of his own feeling remains unknown to him till one day his uncle comes in hot haste from Paris to announce that he has discovered a most brilliant match. The *homme sérieux* hesitates, but finally accepts the uncle's proposal, determined, among other reasons, by the fear that, if it comes to the ears of his employers—he is the acting manager of some iron-smelting works—that he has actually married a comparatively poor woman when he could have had a rich one, they will consider the proceeding so unbusinesslike as to dispense with his services. In Paris, to his great surprise, he again meets Marianne, who is visiting at the house of his intended bride. There he is naturally disgusted with everything he sees, and finally grows so indignant at the meanness of his future father and mother-in-law that he insults them grievously, resolving to offer his hand to the woman he loves. But, just as he is about to carry this resolution into effect, an unforeseen obstacle arises. Marianne's mother receives a letter informing her that her husband in America has made a large fortune; and Savinien has the grace to see that, having neglected the young woman when poor, it would not look well if he proposed to her when rich. He therefore makes up his differences with the parents of Cornélie, and the whole party proceed to M. There Savinien happens to meet Marianne walking alone, and opens his heart to her, telling her of his love for herself and of his reasons for marrying Cornélie. Though declaring herself equally in love with him, the highly respectable young lady entirely approves of his conduct, and says that, to avoid the appearance of fortune-hunting, he must not break off his engagement with her pretty, but commonplace rival. Providence, however, takes the matter in hand and prevents a vast amount of misery. Another letter comes, stating that Marianne's father has opportunely lost his fortune. Savinien at this kicks Cornélie overboard unceremoniously, and marries his penniless true-love, living happy ever after. And here we may remark that, as the last-named gentleman is satisfied, it is not for us to make any objections; but still we cannot help saying that the faultless Marianne is a little too fond of speechifying. As regards the ability with which it is written, the "Roman d'un Homme Sérieux" is a fair average novel, neither cleverer nor more foolish than the general run of its fellows.

Correspondance Inédite de Marie Antoinette. Publiée sur les Documents Originaux par le Comte Paul Vogt d'Hunolstein, Ancien Député de la Moselle. (Paris: Dentu.)—A most interesting volume of some hundred and twenty letters, written by Marie Antoinette between the years 1770 and 1792. The first is addressed to her "dear brother" the dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI., thanking him for the offer of his hand, and promising to be a faithful and devoted wife. Then come some twenty or thirty letters despatched to her mother and sister, describing her journey into France, her marriage, and her first doings in the French court. It surprises us rather that none even of the earlier ones should have been composed in her native tongue. There is in one of them a brief notice of her having been made to take supper with the disreputable old king's disreputable mistress—Madame du Barry—rather a queer associate for an innocent bride of fifteen. The correspondence that fills the latter portion of the volume is more political in its character, as is but natural, considering the terrible part the poor queen was playing in the horrible drama of the French Revolution. Indeed there is something pathetic in watching through this correspondence the clouding over of a life that had begun so brightly. The letters describing her marriage are saddened, it is true, by the great catastrophe of the illuminations, when so many poor people were crushed to death. But that was only a passing gloom; and it is not till the time of the necklace mystery that real personal sorrows began to gather round the queen. Then indeed they crowded upon her thick and threefold, till the time when the proud but womanly heart ceased to beat and the white head that had once been so beautiful fell beneath the axe of the executioner. It was objected, in a review of this volume which we saw a few days ago in a French newspaper, that the Comte d'Hunolstein ought to

have stated how these manuscripts came into his possession, and what were his proofs of their authenticity; furthermore, that it would have been better if he had been more prodigal of explanatory notes. Both objections have some force; for, though the Comte is apparently a collector of autographs, yet it has happened that such gentlemen have been deceived; and, though the letters are in general as clear as need be, yet there are places where a little further comment on the text would be desirable. These defects, however, might easily be made to disappear in a second edition; and, in the meantime, as we have said already, the volume is exceedingly interesting, containing many valuable details on the French court and the life of one who played an important and very tragic part in a great crisis of the world's affairs.

An English-Greek Lexicon; abridged from the larger work. By C. D. Yonge, author of "A Latin Gradus," "A Latin Dictionary," &c. (Longman & Co.)—MR. YONGE thus describes, in his preface, the plan of his present abridgment of his larger work, and its differences from that work:—"The present volume differs from the larger work, of which it is an abridgment, in the circumstance that, while that aims at giving every Greek word which is found in the authors of the classical age, this, being meant for less advanced scholars, confines itself solely to those used by the Attic writers. This contraction of plan, as those writers are all of equal authority, renders it unnecessary to cite the names of those who have used each word; but those words which are found only in the poets are distinguished by an obelisk. The phrases have been re-examined on the same principle, those only being retained which were selected from the Attic writers; and to these several additions have been made, especially from the Tragedians. The declension, conjugation, or construction of each word are given, as in the larger work, only when they are at variance with the ordinary rules; and the quantity of each syllable is marked, that the book may serve for a gradus as well as for a dictionary." The handy size of the work and the clearness of its type will, together with its more essential merits, make it a very useful English-Greek Dictionary for the purposes of students.

A Grammar of the Hebrew Language. By William Henry Green, Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N.J. Third Edition. (New York: John Wiley.)—MR. GREEN says in his preface: "The present work is mainly based upon the three leading grammars of Gesenius, Ewald, and Nordheimer, and the attempt has been made to combine whatever is valuable in each. For the sake of a more complete survey of the history of opinion, the grammars of R. Chayug, R. Kimchi, Reuchling, Buxtorf, Schultens, Simonis, Robertson, Lee, Stier, Hupfeld, Freytag, Nägelsbach, and Stuart, besides others of less consequence from Jewish or Christian sources, have also been consulted to a greater or less extent. The author has not, however, contented himself with an indolent compilation, but, while availing himself freely of the labours of his predecessors, he has sought to maintain an independent position by investigating the whole subject freshly and thoroughly for himself. His design in the following pages has been to reflect the phenomena of the language precisely as they are exhibited in the Hebrew Bible; and it is believed that this is more exactly accomplished than it has been in any preceding grammar." From the examination we have been able to give to Mr. Green's grammar we should say that it is a work thoroughly and conscientiously done, extremely lucid in its explanations, and suitable either for the learner of Hebrew or for the more advanced scholar.

The Convocation and the Crown in Council: A Second Letter to an Anglican Friend. By Henry Edward Manning, D.D. (Longman & Co.)—THE purpose of this pamphlet is to express Dr. Manning's belief that the English clergy were right from their point of view in condemning the "Essays and Reviews" in Convocation, but that, according to the constitution of the English Church as by law established, any such action of theirs was futile and distinctly illegal, and consequently that the true inference is that the Church of England has no means of ascertaining or declaring the truth, and that there can be no rest and no security for truth, or comfort for minds having an earnest feeling for truth, out of the Church of Rome.

Intuition, or Revelation? A Discourse delivered at St. Bride's Church, London, May 2nd, 1864, on the Anniversary of the Church Missionary Society. By the Rev. Archibald Boyd, M.A., Honorary Canon of Gloucester, Incumbent of

Paddington, and Rural Dean. (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday. Pp. 91.)—THE reverend author thinks that "the tendency of modern thought is to elevate Reason above Revelation—to make truth the result of mere investigation, rather than of God's communications to man, and to bring into discredit the Bible as the book of ultimate decision." He feels called upon, therefore, to go into the whole question and prove, as far as he can, that "Heathenism, in all its aspects, has entirely failed to make men either moral, religious, or acquainted with the great truths which lie between themselves and God." From his own point of view the author is lucid and logical enough; and, in his appendix, we have proofs and illustrations of his position drawn mainly from classical sources which could not very well have been incorporated in a preached sermon. In his conclusion he sums up thus:—"Wisdom has strained her powers to the utmost, and has failed. Reason has uttered her voice, and her echoes, fainter and fainter still, have died away into nothing. Intuitive consciousness has discovered neither a true God, a sure immortality, nor a certain morality. The Bible has 'brought all these to light through the Gospel.'"

Law the Limit of Opinion; or, the Duties of Toleration. By J. G. Giffard, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford; Preacher of St. James's, Piccadilly; Chaplain of the Pitt Club; &c. (Saunders, Otley, & Co. Pp. 30.)—MR. GIFFARD thinks that the time is at hand when it may be questioned whether a reconstruction of the Committee of Privy Council may not be expedient and advantageous. "If the Episcopal Bench," says he, "as a rule refrain from engaging in the secular business of the House of Lords, it would seem that there would be no impropriety in restraining the lay element in the Privy Council from interfering, and in delegating to a Sub-Committee of the Episcopal members of the Privy Council the duty of deciding for the sovereign upon all such questions as have a professedly theological character, and apparently require a special theological training rightly to apprehend." He would still maintain the supremacy of the Queen in all courts and causes ecclesiastical: no sound churchman, he thinks, would wish to see it impaired; but, by creating a Board of Heresy consisting of the Archbishops and the Regius Professors of Divinity at each of the Universities, with the Chancellor of the Diocese of Canterbury as a lay exponent of Church law, which would act as a Sub-Committee of the Privy Council, the spectacle of the lay element over-riding the theological would be avoided. He does not like the idea that "such writers as Messrs. Williams and Wilson should escape even by the skin of their teeth."

The Novelties of Romanism. In Three Parts:—I. Development of Doctrine. II. Chronological Arrangement. III. Old and New Creeds contrasted. By Charles Hastings Collette. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. (Religious Tract Society. Pp. 296.)—"A ROMAN Catholic Bishop at a public meeting at Warrington, on the occasion of the consecration of a burial-ground, recently stated 'that he was the representative in this country of no new system of religion, and the teacher of no new doctrines.'" "This public declaration," says the preface, "suggested to the writer the compilation of the facts constituting the present volume, under the title of 'Novelties of Romanism,' as a reply to the broad and positive assertions thus confidently put forward by the Romish Church." Extensive reading, great diligence, and thorough determination characterize the volume. The facts are marshalled in such a manner as to tell effectively; and the Protestant wishing to enter the lists of religious controversy could scarcely be better furnished.

The Theological Works of the Rev. John Howard Hinton, M.A. Six Volumes. (Houlston and Wright.)—THIS is the first volume of a new and complete edition of the theological works of the Rev. John Howard Hinton. A considerable number of these, he tells us in the preface, "will be devoted, more or less directly, to the development and vindication of the system of evangelical doctrine known as Moderate Calvinism." The present volume contains "Theology; or, an Attempt towards a Consistent View of the whole Counsel of God; the Harmony of Religious Truth and Human Reason; and a Treatise on Man's Responsibility."

Selections from the Writings of Lord Bacon, with a Memoir. (Religious Tract Society. Pp. 245.)—THE Memoir here is carefully compiled, and contains all the leading facts of Lord Bacon's life. The selections are theological, ethical, philosophical, and forensic; and any one possessing this handsomely-got-up volume will have

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a tolerably good sample of the genius and learning of the great philosopher.

FROM Messrs. Heaton and Son we have Parts I., II., and III. of *Sermons*, by Henry Ward Beecher; from Messrs. Triibner & Co. *Reflections on the Psalms of David, as Inspired Compositions, and as indicating "the Philosophy of Jewish Faith,"* by Jacobus; and, from Messrs. Saunders, Otley, & Co., Numbers I. and II. of *The Truth of the Bible upheld; or, Truth v. Science.—My Visit to the Sun*, dedicated to the Savans of England, by Lawrence S. Benson of South Carolina.—"The plan of this work," says the preface, "is allegorical, but the design is real." That design, we are farther told, is to show that "Light, the attribute of Omnipresence, Omnipotence, Beneficence, and Omniscience animates the universe, and which is clearly implied in Genesis, i. chap., 2, 3, and 4 verses." "The man of the Sun" and the man of this planet of ours have a deal of quasi-scientific talk; but how it is all to end we have yet to see.

FROM the Messrs. Rivingtons we have received *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's at the Two Hundredth and Tenth Anniversary Festival of the Sons of the Clergy*, by the Very Rev. Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D., F.R.S., Dean of Chichester.—*The Holy Seed: a Sermon preached at the Chapel of Christ's College, Brecon*, by Connop Thirlwall, D.D., Bishop of St. David's.—*Regeneration not Salvation: a Reply to "A Sermon delivered by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington."* Being a Letter to that Gentleman by John Bowstead, M.A., Rector of St. Olave's, Southwark, and Rural Dean, and *An Address to the Sisters of St. Peter's Home, Brompton, delivered on the Anniversary of the Foundation*. By Edward Meyrick Goulburn, D.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's, Chaplain of the Bishop of Oxford, and one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary.

MR. H. J. TRESIDDER sends us a small tract *On Beauty, Vigour, and Development; or, How to Acquire Plumpness of Form, Solidity of Muscle, Strength of Limb, and Clearness of Complexion by a Course of Exercises, Diet, and Bathing; with a Series of Improved Exercises for the Dumb Bells and Chest Expander*, by Milo; and, from Mr. Freeman, we have the admirable *Index to The Times, and to the Topics and Events of the Year 1863*, by J. Giddings. This book is fast becoming a necessity.—*The Southern Monthly Magazine*, published by Messrs. Creighton and Scales of Auckland, New Zealand; and the *Continental Monthly*, a Northern magazine, published by Mr. Sol. F. Trow of New York, are both on our table.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK.

AINSWORTH (W. H.) *Old St. Paul's: a Tale of the Plague and the Fire*. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo., sd., pp. 435. 1s. BREWER (Rev. Dr.) *Sound and its Phenomena*. New Edition. 18mo., pp. 436. Jarrold. 2s. 6d. CARMICHAEL (J. W.) *The Art of Marine Painting in Oil Colours*. Cr. 8vo., sd., pp. 77. Winsor and Newton. 1s. CURRIE (James, A.M.) *First Steps in Arithmetic*. (Constable's Educational Series.) 12mo., sd., pp. 64. Edinburgh: Laurie, Simpkin. 6d. EXAMINATION PAPERS FOR ENGINEERS, OFFICERS, &c., GIVEN IN FEBRUARY AND JUNE, 1864. Also, Civil Service Examination, June, 1864. 8vo., sd., pp. 38. Landport: Welch. Simpkin. 1s. FAIRBAIRN (Wm., C.E., F.R.S.) *On the Application of Cast and Wrought Iron to Building Purposes*. Third Edition, enlarged. 8vo., cl., pp. 314. Longman. FERGUSON (Rev. F. M.A.) *Sacred Scenes; or, Notes of Travel in Egypt and the Holy Land*. Cr. 8vo., cl., pp. 400. Glasgow: Adamson, Jackson and Walford. 5s. GIDDINGS (J.) *Index to The Times and to the Topics and Events of the Year 1863*. Roy. 8vo., pp. 199. Freeman. 7s. 6d. GOLDSMITH (Oliver), *The Works of*. Illustrated. With Introduction, Notes, and Life, by John Francis Waller, LL.D. Imp. 8vo., cl., pp. 369. Cassell. 7s. 6d. INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES (The) of the Tyne, Wear, and Tees. Edited by Sir W. G. Armstrong and others. Second Edition. Roy. 8vo., pp. 361. Newcastle-on-Tyne: Reid. Longman. 25s. LYTTON (Sir E. B.) *What will He do with It? Railway Library*. Two Volumes. Fcap. 8vo., bds., pp. 308, 325. Routledge. 4s. MACLACHLAN'S ELEMENTARY SERIES. Illustrated Primer. No. 1. 18mo., sd., pp. 12. Edinburgh: Menzies, Simpkin. 1d. MACLACHLAN'S ELEMENTARY SERIES. Illustrated Primer. No. 2. 18mo., sd., pp. 24. Edinburgh: Menzies, Simpkin. 2d. MAYHEW (Edward, M.R.C.V.S.) *Illustrated Horse Doctor*. Fourth Edition. 8vo., pp. 592. W. H. Allen. 18s. 6d. PRAED (Winthrop Mackworth), *The Poems of*. With a Memoir by the Rev. Derwent Coleridge. Two Volumes. Fcap. 8vo., cl., pp. 397, 439. Moron. 14s. PRAED (Winthrop Mackworth), *The Poems of*. With a Memoir by the Rev. Derwent Coleridge. Large Paper Edition. Two Volumes. Cr. 8vo., Roxbg. Moron. 24s. REGONDI'S SIXTY SELECTED STANDARD ENGLISH SONGS FOR GERMAN CONCERTINA. Music and Words. Roy. 8vo., sd., pp. 40. Musical Bouquet Office. 6d. ROBERTSON (J. B.) *Lectures on some Subjects of Modern History and Biography delivered at the Catholic University of Ireland, 1860 to 1864*. Cr. 8vo., pp. 528. Dublin: Kelly. Simpkin. 6s. SHAKESPEARE, *The Complete Works of*. With a Memoir. Cr. 8vo., cl., pp. 1021. Dicks. 2s. TALES OF THE WORKROOM. *The Sisters*. 18mo., pp. 109. Jarrold. 1s. TRACTS FOR THE PEOPLE. By the Author of "Nothing to Pay." Second Series. 18mo., cl. sd. Twenty-five Tracts of Eight Pages each. Collingridge. 1s. WATSON (J. M.) *Hand-Book of Calisthenics and Gymnastics*. A Complete Drill Book for Schools, Families, and Gymnasiums. 8vo., cl., pp. 388. Triibner. 8s. WAUGH (Edwin). *The Dead Man's Dinner*. 12mo., sd., pp. 32. Manchester: John Heywood, Simpkin. 6d.

HER MAJESTY has presented to the University Library, Sydney, an elegantly-bound copy of "The Principal Speeches and Addresses of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort," with an autograph inscription in these words:—"Presented to the Sydney University Library, in memory of her great and good husband, by his broken-hearted widow. Victoria R. 1864."

DR. CUMMING is said to be the writer of the letters to the *Times* on bees.

THE late Mr. Martin Thackeray, who was for many years Vice-Provost of King's College, Cambridge, of which his father was Provost, upon the decease of his widow has bequeathed to that college all his books, prints, and engravings, "in testimony of his grateful remembrance of the obligations received by him from the bounty of King Henry VI., and his anxious desire to promote the study of sound and useful learning amongst the scholars of the college founded by his Majesty." He has also bequeathed the sum of £1000, the dividends to be given to the scholar of King's College, educated in the foundation at Eton, who shall, on the examination each year for bachelor of arts, have taken the highest degree amongst the wranglers in the mathematical tripos.

A MEMORIAL is about to be erected by public subscription over the grave of poor John Clare at Helpston, in Northamptonshire. The late Lord Spencer granted a yearly pension of £10 to the poet, which is continued by the present Earl to the widow. A new edition of Clare's Poems is about to be published for the benefit of the widow, by Messrs. Whittaker & Co., illustrated with photographic views, &c., by Mrs. Higgins of Stamford.

The Owls have been reprinted and issued in a painted cover, to form an "Owlbum," with index and a plate of the "Owls in Council," which knowing folks maintain is a portrait-key to the writers. When Parliament re-assembles "The Owls" will revisit the glimpses of the moon." They say, "We then must also return to town, and again appear, to warn, instruct, and guide."

"When peers run home, and sport is come,
And grouse are rising from the ground,
And the Commons' House is dumb,
And the glad recess comes round,
And the glad recess comes round:
In recreation of his wits
The Owl, for the vacation, flits."

"Where merry milkmaids click the latch,
Or farmers reap, or hinds make hay,
Or sportsmen shoot, or 'neath the thatch
Where love and beauty rule the day,
Keeping up a roundelay,
In recreation of his wits
The Owl, for the vacation, flits."

A notification is appended to the "owlbum" as follows:—

"OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—The Owls wish it to be understood that they keep strictly to their own bush, and, having feathered their own nest, they repudiate all impostors who seek to build upon their reputation or to invade the sacred precincts of their ivy-mantled tower."

THE Treasury has claimed the Eccles find of silver pennies which was noticed in last week's *READER*. The silver is of the mintage of Henry III., John, and William I., surnamed the Lion, of Scotland. The coins of the latter, which are very scarce, are here presented in several varieties.

VERY large importations of esparto grass, as a substitute for rags in the manufacture of paper, are taking place, the material being found to answer all the purposes.

IN Mr. Abel's letter on Old Charing Cross, inserted in last week's number of *THE READER*, the dates of the decease of Queen Eleanor should have been "in November 1290, and not in 1291," instead of "1260, and not in 1261," as printed.

THE fine weather which attracted 37,653 persons to the Crystal Palace for the six days ending Friday, the 19th instant, suddenly turned to cold and rain on Tuesday last, the day set apart for the Annual Foresters' Fête at the Palace; and consequently the number of 71,669 persons who attended the fêête last August fell short this year by upwards of 25,000, the official numbers being by payment 44,742, by season tickets, 1985 = 46,727.

AMONGST the property of the late Miss Katherine Southey which was sold at Keswick on Tuesday last were the original manuscripts of her father's *Life of Nelson*, *Life of Cowper*, and other works and numerous letters of eminent literary men, particularly of Scott, Lamb, and Southey.

BISHOP COLENSO, by express invitation, will take part in the proceedings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Bath next month.

THE *Correspondent*, a literary paper in which all the contributions are to be gratuitous, is about to be started. The idea is not a new one; though, we believe, this is the first successful attempt to bring it before the public.

THE great National Welsh Eisteddfod was held this week at Llandudno, in a splendid pavilion erected for the occasion, calculated to accommodate 6000 persons. In his address, Mr. Bulkeley Hughes, the president, said, "The origin, I believe, of this institution was what was called a Gorsedd, or council of bards. That council of bards not only made laws and regulations for themselves, but at that time for nearly the whole country. The Gorsedd ceased to have existence about sixty years after the birth of Christ. The Eisteddfod succeeded the Gorsedd; and it is a very singular and a very interesting coincidence that, within one mile of the place where they were now met, the first Eisteddfod was held, presided over by the then king of North Wales. At that Eisteddfod the bards were assembled in poetical contest." It was his firm conviction that that meeting would date 1200 years ago, and it had been continued, without interruption, he might almost say, until this day. The usual demonstrations then took place, poems were recited, and prizes awarded.

DR. DUNDAS THOMSON, the first medical officer of health appointed for the parish of St. Marylebone, died on Wednesday, the 17th inst., in the fifty-fourth year of his age, at the residence of his brother, Dunstable House, Richmond. He was the son of the Rev. Dr. Thomson, of the Scotch Church, minister of the parish of Eccles, Berwickshire, and commenced his professional education at the Edinburgh University, and subsequently studied at the University of Glasgow. He entered life as assistant-surgeon in the navy of the East India Company, and as such he proceeded on a voyage to India and China. On his return he commenced practice as a medical man, and was instrumental in founding the Blenheim Street Dispensary. At this time he conducted a monthly periodical, *Records of General Science*, and, jointly with Dr. Farr, also edited the *Annals of Medicine*. In 1856, on the Metropolitan Management Act coming into operation, which provided for the appointment, by the vestry, of a medical practitioner as officer of health, he was elected to that office for Marylebone. Subsequently he was also appointed Examiner in Chemistry by the Senate of the University of London. In addition to the works mentioned, he for three years edited the *British Annual*, and, at the instance of the Government, investigated the subject and completed a work on "Food for Cattle." He also published a book on "School Chemistry," a new edition of which has lately appeared. His "Encyclopedia of Chemistry" is universally known. He was a constant contributor to the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*, of which he was a fellow, and to the *Transactions of the Meteorological Society*, of which he was president.

THE Anglo-Indian papers, says the *Hindoo Patriot*, have declared war to the knife against Mr. Trevelyan, the "Competition Wallah," for making unceremonious disclosures about the pastimes of planters in the Mofussil. "Unfortunate man!—he did not know that a thousand bees would be at him if he disturbed their hive. He might well trample upon poor natives without exciting noise."

THE *Friend of India*, speaking of Mr. Dickenson's pamphlet on Dhar, says: "When an Englishman forgets his nationality, it is astonishing how fierce his hatred of his poor country burns." Mr. Dickenson's offence appears to be that he has written the following sentence:—"I have strong reasons for regarding the appointment of Sir John Lawrence with anxiety and alarm; and not the less so because I admit all that is said of his energy and ability."

MESSRS. MURRAY & Co. of Paternoster Row will publish in September "Errors in Modern Science and Theology," by J. A. Smith, author of "Atheisms of Geology;" and the "Twenty-first Book of Livy: Translated and Illustrated with Notes, exegetical and historical, by Henry Owgan, LL.D."

MESSRS. VIRTUE BROTHERS will shortly publish in a complete form Mr. Thomas Wright's "History of Caricature and Grotesque in Literature and Art," forming a complete history of comic literature and art. The work is profusely illustrated with woodcuts.

THE telegraph across British North America, according to the *Montreal Gazette*, is progressing favourably. Dr. Rae, the Arctic explorer employed by the Hudson's Bay Company to visit the country

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between Red River and the Pacific coast, to select the proper line for the telegraph, reached Fort Garry about two months ago, and is now far on his way across the plains of the Saskatchewan. Seventy-seven tons of the wire, nearly half the quantity required, have arrived in Montreal. The wire is to be forwarded at once by the Grand Trunk Railway Company to Sarnia, and by steamboat to the head of Lake Superior, whence it will be transported during the winter to Fort Garry on the Red River, at which place the whole of the wire, instruments, insulators, &c., will be collected by the beginning of spring. The poles will be cut and got ready during the winter. As soon as the weather of next spring sets in active operations will be commenced; and, by the close of the year 1865, there is every reason to expect that the telegraphic communication will be in operation from Fort Garry to the shores of the Pacific. The telegraphic system of the United States is in operation to within about 400 miles of Fort Garry. "This gap," says the same paper, "will certainly be at once filled, and the messages can pass from any part of Canada to British Columbia. Will not Canada be prepared to complete the communication between Fort Garry and Montreal by the Ottawa Valley, so as to have an unbroken line of telegraph stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific through British territory? This active prosecution of the Pacific telegraph by the Hudson's Bay Company is the best evidence of their intention to inaugurate a new policy in their affairs. The progress of the telegraph with the Company's posts every 40 or 50 miles will be the surest means of opening up the country, and directing to the fertile territories of the Saskatchewan, the Assiniboine, and the Red River a tide of settlement and population which will ultimately complete the chain of British colonies from one ocean to the other."

THE *Grenzboten* (No. 32) gives a review of Lewes's "Life of Goethe," (No. 33) a paper entitled "Die Englische Literatur in Deutschland," and continuation of "Die Tellenschauspiele vor Schiller;"—the *Beilage zur Allgemeinen Zeitung* (No. 214), "Alte Shakespeare-Ausgaben;"—the *Deutsche Jahrbücher* (No. 2), a paper by Carl Fr. Neumann, "Die Monroe-Lehre und das Kaiserthum Mexico," another on Mexico, and one called "The Ghost of the Holy Alliance;"—the *Morgenblatt für Gebildete Leser* (No. 33), the conclusion of its paper on Shakespeare-music;—the *Magazin für Literatur des Auslandes* (No. 33), "Anfänge Shakespeare'scher Poesie in Deutschland," and "Leben und Literatur bei unsern Antipoden;"—*Europa* (No. 34), "Schottische und Schweizer Volkslieder;"—the first number of the *Nordische Revue* (a continuation of the *Russische Revue*), "Die Rawlinsonische Ausgabe des Herodot;"—the *Oesterreichische Wochenschrift* (No. 32), a paper on the care of idiots, and a notice of *Philodemus de Ira*, published from the Herculanean MS.;—the *Ausland* (No. 33), "Sketches of Life in the British Colonies of America," "Latest Researches on the Geography of the Holy Land," "Present State of California," and "The Vivisection Question;"—*Aus der Natur* (No. 28), "Die Nahrhaftigkeit des Bayerischen Bieres" and "Die Rotation der Erde;"—the *Blätter für Literatur* (No. 32), reviews of "Klein's George Forster in Mainz" and of "Hochstetter's Neuseeland;"—the *Deutsches Museum* (No. 31), "Humboldt's Briefwechsel mit Berghaus;"—the *Allgemeine Kirchen-Zeitung* (No. 56), "Schreiben des Deutschen Zweiges des Evangelischen Bundes an die Versammlung in Edinburgh;"—the *Neue Evangelische Kirchenzeitung*, an article "Ueber die Edinburgher Versammlung des Evangelischen Bundes;"—the *Globus* (No. 6), "The Culture of the Vine, and the Wines of all Countries;"—the *Deutsche Industrie-Zeitung* (No. 23-6), papers on Steam-Explosions, Gun-Cotton, Thomson's System of separating Cobalt from Nickel, Potato-Sago, the Sheffield Inundation, the Cracking of Church Bells, the new Transatlantic Cable, British Steel, and on Improvements in Rails and Railway Construction.

A MAGAZINE of much promise, on the plan of the *Dublin University Magazine*, was started on the 1st of July in Calcutta, under the title of the *Calcutta University Magazine*. Amongst other more recent publications in India, we notice "An Essay on the Causes of the Physical Weakness of the Bengalees," by Baboo Choonee laul Doss; "A Brief Survey of the Rise and Progress of the Mahomedan Power in Bengal," by Baboo Hemungo Chunder Bose; "An Essay on the Ancient Civilization of India," by Baboo Gopaul Chunder Chuckerbutty; and "Table of Succession according to Hindoo Law prevalent in Bengal," by Baboo Prossunne Coomar Tagore. The last is a small pamphlet of 28 pages, from

which it would appear that, from the days of Menu, woman has in India possessed greater rights and immunities as regards the succession to property than even English women enjoy at home in the nineteenth century."

WHAT does the new popular Paris cry, "Eh! Lambert!" mean? Is it political, or what? As to the story of the farmer and his wife visiting Paris for the first time, and the latter, getting separated in the crowd from her husband, asking everybody she met, "Have you seen Lambert?" (her husband's name)—that, of course, is nonsense. What, then, does it mean? Here is "La seule véritable Chanson: 'Eh! Lambert!' chantée au Café-Concert du XIX^e Siècle," to be sold at five francs the hundred, or thirty francs the thousand. What does it mean?

RENAN literature has found a bibliographer in M. Ph. Milsant of Dijon, who has just compiled "Bibliographie des Publications relatives au Livre de M. Renan, 'Vie de Jésus' (de Juillet 1863 à Juin 1864)."

SHAKESPEARE'S "Henry VI." has been translated into French verse by M. Martial Audoin of Limoges.

M. AMBOISE TARDIEU has just issued, in a quarto volume of 423 pages, illustrated with 23 plates, as a private impression of only 160 copies, "Histoire Généalogique de la Maison de Bosredon," which contains genealogical and heraldic anecdotes of upwards of 160 noble families.

A THICK volume, octavo, of 690 pages has just appeared—"Congrès Scientifique de France: 30^e Session, tenue à Chambéry au Mois d'Août, 1863."

"De la Pêche de la Sardine et des Industries qui s'y rattachent" is the title of a little brochure on an important branch of sea-fisheries.

A FRENCH translation of Charles Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop" has just appeared in a quarto volume in the "Romans Populaires Illustrés," under the title of "Le Marchand d'Antiquités," illustrated with thirty plates by Bertall.

M. BEUTE has just published his "Histoire de la Sculpture avant Phidias," in octavo, with 30 woodcut illustrations.

M. DESCHAMPS has published "Essai Bibliographique sur M. T. Cicéron," with a new biography of Cicero by M. J. Janin.

THE last part of the "Dictionnaire Général de la Politique," edited by M. Maurice Block, the eminent statist, and which numbers amongst its contributors MM. Guizot, Wolowski, Laboulaye, Lavergne, and others of equal standing, will be published in a few days.

THE Count P. Vogt-d'Hunolstein has published a supplement to the "Correspondance Inédite" of Marie Antoinette. The German translation of these letters is very popular, and illustrated with a *carte-de-visite* photograph of Marie Antoinette before the Conciergerie, after Paul Delaroche's picture.

THE Austrian Alpine Club has just sent forth *Verhandlungen des Oesterreichischen Alpen-Vereines*, the first number of a new journal of some 130 octavo pages of Alpine adventure, edited by MM. P. Grohmann and E. von Mojsisovics. It gives a list of members and foreign associates, amongst which it numbers ladies of the highest rank.

OUR readers will be glad to learn that the German Dictionary of the brothers Grimm is being continued from the materials left behind him by James Grimm, the last survivor, who died in November 1863, by such able philologists as Doctors Rudolf Hildebrand and Karl Weigand. The first number of the fifth volume, containing *K—Kartenbild*, 240 pages in quarto, is now published.

THE *Russische Revue* has changed its name, and henceforward will appear as the *Nordische Revue*, edited by W. Wolfsohn, under whose care the first number of its first volume has just been issued.

IN Italian literature we have to notice Silvio Pellico, "La Marchesa Giulia Falletti di Barolo, nata Colbert: Memorie Inedite," just published at Turin; A. Romano-Manebrini, "Documenti sulla Rivoluzione di Napoli, 1860-62," printed at Naples; and M. Macchi, "Storia del Consiglio dei Dieci," in three volumes.

A COPENHAGEN correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* states that the fine collection of arms and armour of the late King Frederick VII. has been, as his Majesty had ordered before his death, added to those in the Scandinavian Museum and in that of the arsenal. All the arms which date further back than 1650-1660 have been sent to the former establishment.

SCIENCE.

ANTE-DILUVIUM FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

IN the *Journal de la Vienne* of the 10th inst., and in the *Compte-rendu* of the sitting of the French Academy of the 17th inst., we read of the discovery of a locality far surpassing all others previously known in the enormous quantity of flint implements with which it abounds, as many as 500 being easily obtained in the space of one hour. The scene of this latest find is near Pressigny-le-Grand (Indre-et-Loire), a village situated about 24 kilomètres from the station at Port-de-Piles on the Orleans railway. The exact locality of the *atelier* is on the *terres* of La Claisière and La Doucetterie, and there one cannot take a single step without seeing worked flints of some kind, a prodigious quantity of worked *nuclei*, hatchets, long knives, lance-heads, being scattered in all directions. The former, generally about 20 centimètres long, are so abundant that the labourers, who find their ploughs choked with them, are compelled to collect them into heaps by the sides of the fields. The prism-shaped ones, which seem especially to have attracted their attention, have been dubbed *lires de beurre*—the butter in this locality being "made up" into an almond shape with one end obtuse, from 20 to 40 centimètres long and 8 to 14 broad.

Although polished objects are rather rare, M. le Dr. Leveillé—to whom, it would appear, most of the credit of the discovery is due, and to whom visitors should report themselves—has been fortunate enough to find a block of sandstone from 40 to 50 centimètres long by 25 to 30 broad, evidently the *polisher* of many a finished specimen, furrowed all over by channels presenting an angular section, in which the flints were inserted, to be polished after they had been roughly prepared by chipping. This object is certainly one of the most curious ones we yet possess connected with this primitive industry.

These inexhaustible mines of celtic arms extend over some 25 hectares, and the flints are found to a depth of 80 centimètres. The spot where they are most abundant is the summit of a plateau which separates the valleys of the Claise and Creuse, 100 mètres above the sea-level and 50 above the rivers. They are found in what is considered to be the equivalent of the Fontainebleau sandstone. It presents no diluvium characteristics whatever. In the immediate neighbourhood are diluvium sandbeds, in which admirably-worked flints have also been found. The flints are of different colours—some light colour, some red.

The Abbé Chevalier, whose letter to M. Elie de Beaumont formed the subject of the communication to the French Academy, remarks that the question raised by this discovery will introduce new elements into the discussion of the already intricate question of the stone age. "The incredible abundance of the flint implements, their dissemination on the surface of the soil on a formation long anterior to the diluvium, are new points well worthy the attention of the Academy. . . . Two explorers from Poitiers carried away to-day a cargo of flint instruments 700 kilogrammes in weight, picked up, without any search, in a few hours!"

M. Meillet, the author of the account in the *Journal de la Vienne*, and author of a work on Celtic and Antediluvian Antiquities which is about to appear, is engaged, in conjunction with M. Brouillet, in making a series of explorations which, we trust, will not fail to bring to light some more interesting particulars of this remarkable find.

GRATIOLET ON MAN AND APES.

SOME little time ago we were enabled to give to our readers an account of M. Gratiolet's discourse at the Sorbonne on Man's Place in Nature—a subject which is beginning to receive on the Continent the attention which has already been given to it by the scientific men of this country.

M. Gratiolet's opinions—opinions strikingly similar to those given to the world by Professor Huxley in the book which gave the title to the discourse—were derived principally from a comparison of the brains of several of the Simia and of man himself. More recently M. Gratiolet has inquired into another sharply-contested point—the comparative anatomy of the arm and hand in man and the anthropoid apes; and, in the last *Compte-rendu* which has reached us, an abstract of a memoir prepared by him in conjunction with Dr. Alix is given, in which the results of his examination are stated.

The chimpanzee dissected by M. Gratiolet differs from the *Troglodytes niger*—so much so,

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indeed, that he does not hesitate to pronounce it a new species, to which he has given the name *T. Aubryi*, in honour of M. Aubry-Lecomte, from whom he received the specimen. He remarks:—"The anatomical examination (of this specimen) reveals profound and really typical differences between man and the most elevated apes. In the latter the thumb is bent by an oblique division of the common tendon of the muscle which bends the other fingers; it is, therefore, influenced by the common movements of flexion, and therefore is not free. This type is realized in the gorilla and chimpanzee; but the small tendon which moves the thumb is in these reduced to a tendinous thread which exerts no action, for its origin is lost in the synovial folds of the tendons which bend the other fingers, and it abuts on no muscle: the thumb, therefore, in these apes is wonderfully enfeebled. In none of them is there a trace of the large independent muscle which gives movement to the human thumb. Far from becoming more strongly developed, the member so characteristic of the human hand seems in the most elevated apes—the oranges—to incline to a complete annihilation. These apes, therefore, have nothing in the organization of their hand which indicates a passage into the human form; and I insist in my memoir on the profound differences revealed by the study of the movements in hands formed to accomplish objects of a totally distinct order. A close examination of the muscles of the arm and shoulder in the pretended anthropomorphous apes confirms these results. Besides, it is especially in the ape in appearance the most like man—the Indian orang—that the hand and foot present the most striking degradations. This paradox—this default of the parallelism in man and the large apes in the development of correlative organs, such as the brain and the hand—shows absolutely that other harmonies and other destinies are here in question."

M. Gratiolet thus concludes, and we will translate as literally as possible, for the words are important:—"The facts upon which I insist permit me to affirm—with a conviction founded on a personal and attentive study of all at present known—that anatomy gives no grounds for the idea, so violently defended now-a-days, of a close relationship between man and ape. One may invoke in vain some ancient skulls, evident monstrosities, found by chance, such as that of Neanderthal; and here and there similar forms may now be found: they belong to idiots. One of these was discovered a few years ago by Dr. Binder, who, at the request of M. Macé, presented it to me. It is now in the collection belonging to the Museum. It will henceforth be counted among the elements of the great discussion on the nature of man which now agitates philosophers and troubles consciences; out of which discussion, some day, the divine majesty of man shall arise consecrated by combat, and ever henceforth be inviolable and triumphant."

RECENT OBSERVATIONS OF THE SOLAR SURFACE.

THE "willow-leaf" controversy, though quiescent, is not yet by any means settled; and we believe that both Mr. De La Rue and Mr. Dawes, who may be looked upon as the champions of the two widely divergent opinions held in the matter, have recently obtained fresh evidences in support of their views of the case.

These fresh evidences will doubtless be shortly submitted to the astronomical world. In the interim we supplement our former attempts to keep our readers *au courant* with this debate by reproducing, nearly *in extenso*, a paper recently presented by the Rev. W. R. Dawes to the Astronomical Society, as not only does it embody possibly the most minute observations ever made of the solar surface, but it refers to the latest opinions of other observers. Mr. Dawes remarks:—

"During nearly the whole of last year, and the first three months of this, the state of the air was rarely sufficiently good to permit a successful scrutiny of the solar surface with high powers on a large telescopic aperture;—on such occasions, at least, as I was able to make much use of. But on three or four days in April I found that vision was remarkably steady and distinct, and I improved the opportunities to the utmost.

"As it was of considerable importance that the same minute portions of the surface should be examined and compared together under various magnifying powers, and with different shades of dark glass, I preferred, after a careful comparison with the ordinary eye-pieces and an excellent transparent diagonal, to employ a solar eye-piece of my own construction. And I would take this

opportunity of correcting an idea which has been advanced, that the diffraction of the rays at the edge of a small aperture in that eye-piece interferes with the distinctness of the object viewed.

"1. One of the objects I had principally in view was, to ascertain whether in any part of the photosphere any objects could be found which could reasonably be compared to willow-leaves in their form. It may be well to state here that I have always found it difficult to devise any appropriate appellation for the small bright irregularities of the surface, which would avoid an assumption of their character, or ascribe to them a regularity of form they do not possess. In my first paper I expressed my strong objection to any name of this kind, as calculated to convey an erroneous impression. The term *willow-leaves* seemed utterly inapplicable to anything I had ever succeeded in discovering. A far less objectionable term, as it appears to me, is that of *rice-grains* applied by Mr. Stone to those objects with which all careful Sun-observers must be acquainted, as there is no difficulty in seeing them in a moderately favourable state of the air, and which have been familiar to myself for many years; so much so, indeed, that, when they were not discernible, I invariably abstained from any further scrutiny of the solar surface as being useless. Yet even this appellation conveys the idea of uniformity of shape and size which these objects do not possess, and is, I think, on that account objectionable. But I have been led by it to apply the term *granulations*, or *granules*, which assumes nothing either as to exact form or precise character; and I venture to hope that the term will be generally adopted.

"To proceed, then, with the results of my recent observations.

"Various portions of the surface were diligently examined with powers from 131 to 407. The bright little granulations were easily seen in all parts not very near the edge of the disk. Their forms and sizes were carefully noted, and found to be so various as to defy every attempt to describe them by any one appellation or comparison. But, as I have observed in a former communication, the rarest of all forms was the long and narrow; and in no instance did I succeed in finding one which could with propriety be compared to a willow-leaf. Occasionally, some that were nearly in contact differed so greatly in size that one was four or five times as large as the other: and while, in a remarkably bright mass, one somewhat resembled a blunt and ill-shaped arrow-head, another, very much smaller and within 5" of it, was an irregular trapezium with rounded corners. The more quiet and perfect the views I obtained of them, the more convincing did the evidence appear that they were not individual and separate bodies of a peculiar nature, but only different conditions as to brightness or elevation of the larger masses forming the mottled surface; just as the brighter portions of that surface, and the *faculae* also, are different conditions of the general photosphere. In these researches I met with nothing which had the slightest resemblance to the *interlacing* which Mr. Nasmyth has so clearly described and so distinctly depicted in his communication to the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society; of which letter I was not aware when I penned my former paper on this subject. Mr. Nasmyth having subsequently favoured me with a copy, I was so struck with the clearness and decision of his assertions that I began to think I must have overlooked the peculiar appearances of the objects which he has depicted in his diagram as being 'the exact form of these remarkable structural details,' which he describes as 'forming the entire luminous surface of the Sun;' and, therefore, to leave nothing untried, I collected all the information I could as to the means employed by him and by other observers who had seen something of the same kind, in the hope that some change in my apparatus or mode of using it might at length render me successful. Now, however, it appears that Mr. Nasmyth has withdrawn his former statements as to the exact and uniform figure of the objects he claimed to have discovered on the entire surface; and that, in fact, all that might have been regarded as a discovery resolves itself into an appearance perfectly well known many years before.

"The darker or shaded lines between the granules I distinctly observed in many places to be pretty thickly covered with dark dots, like stippling with a soft lead-pencil; and these are what have been called 'pores' by Sir John Herschel, and 'punctulations' by his father. Some of these were almost black, and looked like excessively small spots just breaking out. But none of them were seen to enlarge or materially alter their form,

though at times so sharply defined with powers 276 and 407 that it was obvious they were in general not quite round.

"It appears to me quite incomprehensible that, under such definition, any bright objects of peculiar form should have escaped detection when specially looked for; and I was certainly struck with the extreme rarity of a long and narrow shape among the hundreds of granules which I examined in those four days' observations. If therefore there are any willow-leaf-shaped objects to be seen, they must be quite distinct from these granulations, and can form no regular or usual ingredients in the composition of the solar surface.

"On the *penumbrae* of the spots then visible I found several long and narrow bright lines, extending like bits of white thread completely across the whole breadth of the penumbra without any break whatever; and, though there were several smaller pieces, not one of them would have suggested to my mind the comparison with a willow-leaf. Perhaps the bright granules of the general surface may sometimes be compressed into a longer form under the influence of the same forces which produce the longer threads or *straws* on the penumbra; but one of the most striking features of that part, as well as of the general surface, is, according to my observations, the entire absence of uniformity in the brighter portions with respect both to their size and shape.

"2. A second object of my investigations was to determine whether the granulations existed equally in the brightest and in the less luminous portions of the surface, which together form the general and comparatively *coarse* mottling of the photosphere.

"On comparing together in the same field of view several of the more and less luminous masses which produce the coarse mottling of the surface, I came to the conclusion that the granules are generally *larger* as well as brighter on the brightest parts than on the darker; the difference in brightness of the individual granules in each part being much the same as in the different masses themselves. One fact struck me as very remarkable, that, on each of these larger masses, the individual granules are all very nearly of *equal* brilliance throughout the mass to which they belong. They are not in general, if ever, mixed together, some much brighter and others far less bright on the same mass. Occasionally I have noticed that some of the brighter masses are decidedly brighter than others of the same class, and that such have extended to a much greater length than usual. The granulations on them are also generally, I think, of uncommon size, and the shaded lines between them of a lighter tint. I strongly suspect that these specimens, if near the sun's edge, would be seen as *faculae*.

"3. A third principal object I had in view was, to scrutinize especially the brighter parts immediately surrounding the penumbrae of spots (which in a former paper I have referred to as indicating a heaping up of the photosphere by some eruptive force proceeding from the centre of the spot), with the purpose of ascertaining whether the granulations elsewhere easily visible were to be found there; and also to examine the *faculae* of various forms, sizes, and degrees of brightness, to determine whether any such granulations were visible upon them.

"With reference to the reality of this brighter region surrounding all the considerable *profound* spots, and also some of the smaller ones, I have lately been much gratified by the corroboration of the fact afforded by some solar photographs taken by our President, and obligingly presented to me since the publication of my former paper. While the general mottling of the surface is well brought out in them, they show that this mottling never extends to the margins of the spots; which precisely agrees with my observations. In this locality I have never been able to detect any of the granulations so abundant and so easily seen elsewhere. My recent observations fully confirm the conclusion I have formerly arrived at—namely, that the commotion, of whatever kind it might be, had produced the effect of heaping up the material of the photosphere; and had confounded all the distinctions elsewhere seen of the large brighter and shaded masses, and also of the granulations on both, and the pencil-lines, occasionally stippled, by which the individual granules are distinguished.

"Precisely the same results attended my examinations of the *faculae*. Nothing resembling granulations could be found on any of them, whether they were the tortuous, thread-like objects seen near the east and west borders, or the shorter lumps of apparently similar composition near the

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poles. Yet the granulations were discernible in several places nearer to the sun's edge than the *faculae* were situated; so that it could not arise from the obliquity of the view that they were not visible on the *faculae* themselves. I conclude, therefore, that the same disturbance which produces the elevated ridges confuses the minute features elsewhere seen; and that, though there may be some traces of granulation when the *faculae* are viewed almost perpendicularly, yet this is entirely lost when their sides only are seen near the Sun's limb. In this position, however, there are often distinct evidences of irregularity in the elevation of different parts of the ridge; and these may, perhaps, when viewed perpendicularly, produce variations of brightness, like the granules of extraordinary size mentioned above."

PROFESSOR STOKES ON CRUORINE.

PROFESSOR HOPPE (Virchow's *Archiv.*, vol. xxiii., p. 446, 1862) some time ago pointed out the remarkable spectrum produced by the absorption of light by a very dilute solution of blood, and applied the observation to elucidate the chemical nature of the colouring matter. The extreme sharpness and beauty of the absorption-bands in the blood-spectrum has induced Professor Stokes to try the effect of various reagents, which is readily done, since nothing more is required than to place the solution to be tried, which may be contained in a test-tube, behind a slit, and view it through a prism applied to the eye. In this way it is easy to verify Hoppe's statement, that the colouring matter (as may be presumed at least from the retention of its peculiar spectrum) is unaffected by alkaline carbonates and caustic ammonia, but is almost immediately decomposed by acids, and also, but more slowly, by caustic fixed alkalies, the coloured product of decomposition being the hæmatin of Lecanu, which is easily identified by its peculiar spectra. A point of special interest is whether it is possible to imitate the change of colour of arterial into that of venous blood, on the supposition that it arises from reduction.

Professor Stokes, in his experiments, has generally employed the blood of sheep or oxen obtained from a butcher; but Hoppe has shown that the blood of animals in general exhibits just the same bands. To obtain the colouring matter in true solution, and at the same time to get rid of a part of the associated matters, the blood was allowed to coagulate, the clot being rinsed well and extracted with water.

Since the colouring matter is changed by acids, it is necessary to employ reducing agents which are compatible with an alkaline solution. If to a solution of protosulphate of iron enough tartaric acid be added to prevent precipitation by alkalies, and a small quantity of the solution, previously rendered alkaline by either ammonia or carbonate of soda, be added to a solution of blood, the colour is almost instantly changed to a much more purple red, as seen in small thicknesses, and a much darker red than before, as seen in greater thickness. The change of colour, which recalls the difference between arterial and venous blood, is striking enough; but the change in the absorption spectrum is far more decisive. The two highly characteristic dark bands seen before are now replaced by a single band, somewhat broader and less sharply-defined at its edges than either of the former, and occupying nearly the position of the bright band separating the dark bands of the original solution. The fluid is more transparent for the blue, and less so for the green, than it was before. If the thickness be increased till the whole of the spectrum more refrangible than the red be on the point of disappearing, the last part to remain is green, a little beyond the fixed line *b*, in the case of the original solution, and blue, some way beyond *F*, in the case of the modified fluid.

If the purple solution be exposed to the air in a shallow vessel, it quickly returns to its original condition, showing the two characteristic bands the same as before; and this change takes place immediately, provided a small quantity only of the reducing agent were employed when the solution is shaken up with air.

The change produced by the action of the air—that is, of course, by the absorption of oxygen—may be seen in an instructive form on partly filling a test-tube with a solution of blood suitably diluted, mixing with a little of the reducing agent, and leaving the tube at rest for some time in a vertical position. The upper or oxidized portion of the solution is readily distinguished by its colour; and, if the tube be now placed behind a slit and viewed through a prism, the dark band

will be seen having the general form of a tuning-fork.

That the change which the iron salt produces in the spectrum is due to a simple reduction of the colouring matter, and not to the formation of some compound of the colouring matter with the reagent, is shown by the fact that a variety of reducing agents of very different nature produce just the same effect.

From these and other facts mentioned in Prof. Stokes's communication to the Royal Society, he infers that the colouring matter of blood, like indigo, is capable of existing in two states of oxidation, distinguishable by a difference of colour and a fundamental difference in the action on the spectrum. It may be made to pass from the more to the less oxidized state by the action of suitable reducing agents, and recovers its oxygen by absorption from the air.

As the term *hæmatin* has been appropriated to a product of decomposition, Professor Stokes proposes to call it *cruorine*, as suggested by Dr. Sharpey; and, in its two states of oxidation, it may conveniently be named *scarlet cruorine* and *purple cruorine* respectively.

When the watery extract from blood-clots is left aside in a corked bottle, or even in a tall narrow vessel open at the top, it presently changes in colour from a bright to a dark red, decidedly purple in small thicknesses. On shaking the solution with air it immediately becomes bright red, and now presents the optical characters of scarlet cruorine. It thus appears that scarlet cruorine is capable of being reduced by certain substances, derived from the blood, present in the solution, which must themselves be oxidized at its expense.

When the alkaline tartaric solution of protoxide of tin is added in moderate quantity to a solution of scarlet cruorine, the latter is presently reduced. If the solution is now shaken with air, the cruorine is almost instantly oxidized. On standing for a little time, a couple of minutes or so, the cruorine is again reduced. It thus appears that purple cruorine absorbs free oxygen with much greater avidity than the tin solution, notwithstanding that the oxidized cruorine is itself reduced by the tin salt.

When a little acid, suppose acetic or tartaric acid, which does not produce a precipitate, is added to a solution of blood, the colour is quickly changed from red to brownish red, and, in place of the original bands, we have a different, highly characteristic system. The figure does not exactly correspond to any one thickness, for the bands in the blue are best seen while the band in the red is still rather narrow and ill-defined at its edges, while the narrow, inconspicuous band in the yellow hardly comes out till the whole of the blue and violet, and a good part of the green, are absorbed.

This difference of spectra shows that the colouring matter (hæmatin) obtained by acids is a product of the decomposition or metamorphosis of some kind of the original colouring matter.

Hæmatin is capable of reduction and oxidation like cruorine. If it be dissolved in a solution of ammonia or of carbonate of soda, and a little of the iron salt already mentioned, or else of hydrosulphate of ammonia, be added, a pair of very intense bands of absorption is immediately developed. These bands are situated at about the same distance apart as those of scarlet cruorine, and are no less sharp and distinctive. They are a little more refrangible, a clear, though narrow, interval intervening between the first of them and the line *D*. They differ much from the bands of cruorine in the relative strength of the first and second band. With cruorine the second band appears almost as soon as the first, on increasing the strength or thickness of the solution from zero onwards, and, when both bands are well developed, the second band is decidedly broader than the first. With reduced hæmatin, on the other hand, the first band is already black and intense by the time the second begins to appear; then both bands increase, the first retaining its superiority until the two are on the point of merging into one by the absorption of the intervening bright band, when the two appear about equal.

Like cruorine, reduced hæmatin is oxidized by shaking up its solution with air. As the alkaline solution of ordinary hæmatin passes, with increase of thickness, through yellow, green, and brown to red, while that of reduced hæmatin is red throughout, the two kinds have been conveniently distinguished as *brown hæmatin* and *red hæmatin* respectively, the former or oxidized substance being the hæmatin of chemists.

Although the spectrum of scarlet cruorine is not affected by the addition to the solution of either ammonia or carbonate of soda, yet, if after such addition the solution be either heated or

alcohol be added, although there is no precipitation, decomposition takes place. The coloured product of decomposition is brown hæmatin, as may be inferred from its spectrum. Since, however, the spectrum of an alkaline solution of brown hæmatin is only moderately distinctive, and is somewhat variable according to the nature of the solvent, it is well to add hydrosulphate of ammonia, which immediately develops the remarkable bands of red hæmatin. This is the easiest way to obtain them.

Hoppe proposed to employ highly characteristic absorption-bands of scarlet cruorine in forensic inquiries. Since, however, cruorine is very easily decomposed—as by hot water, alcohol, weak acids, &c.—the method would often be inapplicable. But, as in such cases the coloured product of decomposition is hæmatin, which is a very stable substance, the absorption-bands of red hæmatin in alkaline solution—which, in sharpness, distinctive character, and sensibility, rival those of scarlet cruorine itself—may be employed instead of the latter.

The facts adduced seem calculated to throw considerable light on the function of cruorine in the animal economy; and Professor Stokes follows the chemico-optical part of his subject with the following remarks, which are of great importance from a physiological point of view:—

"It has been a disputed point whether the oxygen introduced into the blood in its passage through the lungs is simply dissolved or is chemically combined with some constituent of the blood. The latter and more natural view seems for a time to have given place to the former in consequence of the experiments of Magnus. But Liebig and others have since adduced arguments to show that the oxygen absorbed is—mainly, at least—chemically combined, be it only in such a loose way, like a portion of the carbonic acid in bicarbonate of soda, that it is capable of being expelled by indifferent gases. It is known, too, that it is the red corpuscles in which the faculty of absorbing oxygen mainly resides.

"Now it has been shown in this paper that we have in cruorine a substance capable of undergoing reduction and oxidation, more especially oxidation; so that, if we may assume the presence of purple cruorine in venous blood, we have all that is necessary to account for the absorption and chemical combination of the inspired oxygen.

"It is stated by Hoppe that venous as well as arterial blood shows the two bands which are characteristic of what has been called in this paper scarlet cruorine. As the precautions taken to prevent the absorption of oxygen are not mentioned, it seemed desirable to repeat the experiment, which Dr. Harley and Dr. Sharpey have kindly done. A syringe was filled in the part below the piston with water which had been boiled and cooled without exposure to the air, and the syringe having been introduced into the jugular vein of a live dog, two or three drops of blood were drawn in. Without the water the blood would have been too dark for spectral analysis. The colour did not much differ from that of scarlet cruorine; certainly it was much nearer the scarlet than the purple substance. The spectrum showed the bands of scarlet cruorine.

"This, however, does not by any means prove the absence of purple cruorine, but only shows that the colouring matter present was chiefly scarlet cruorine. Indeed the relative proportions of the two present in a mixture of them with one another and with colourless substances can be better judged of by the tint than by the use of the prism. With the prism the extreme sharpness of the bands of scarlet cruorine is apt to mislead, and to induce the observer greatly to exaggerate the relative proportion of that substance.

"Seeing, then, that the change of arterial to venous blood as far as it goes is in the direction of the change from scarlet to purple cruorine, that scarlet cruorine is capable of reduction, even in the cold, by substances present in the blood (§ 9), and that the action of reducing agents upon it is greatly assisted by warmth (§ 7), we have every reason to believe that a portion of the cruorine present in venous blood exists in the state of purple cruorine, and is re-oxidized in passing through the lungs.

"That it is only a rather small proportion of the cruorine present in venous blood which exists in the state of purple cruorine, under normal conditions of life and health, may be inferred, not only from the colour, but directly from the results of the most recent experiments. (See Funke's "Lehrbuch der Physiologie," vol. i., §108.) Were it otherwise, any extensive hæmorrhage could hardly fail to be fatal, if, as there is reason to believe, cruorine be the substance on which the function

of respiration mainly depends; nor could chlorotic persons exhale as much carbonic acid as healthy subjects, as is found to be the case.

"But after death there is every reason to think that the process of reduction still goes on, especially in the case of warm-blooded animals, while the body is still warm. Hence the blood found in the veins of an animal some time after death can hardly be taken as a fair specimen as to colour of the venous blood in the living animal. Moreover, the blood of an animal which has been subjected to abnormal conditions before death is of course liable to be altered thereby. The terms in which Lehmann has described the colour of the blood of frogs which had been slowly asphyxiated by being made to breathe a mixture of air and carbonic acid seem unmistakably to point to purple cruorine. ("Physiological Chemistry," vol. ii., p. 178.)

"The effect of various indifferent reagents in changing the colour of defibrinated blood has been much studied, but not always with due regard to optical principles. The brightening of the colour, as seen by reflexion, produced by the first action of neutral salts, and the darkening caused by the addition of a little water, are, I conceive, easily explained; but I have not seen stated what I feel satisfied is the true explanation. In the former case the corpuscles lose water by exosmose, and become thereby more highly refractive, in consequence of which a more copious reflexion takes place at the common surface of the corpuscles and the surrounding fluid. In the latter case they gain water by endosmose, which makes their refractive power more nearly equal to that of the fluid in which they are contained, and the reflexion is consequently diminished. There is nothing in these cases to indicate any change in the mode in which light is absorbed by the colouring matter, although a change of tint to a certain extent, and not merely a change of intensity, may accompany the change of conditions under which the turbid mixture is seen, as I have elsewhere more fully explained. (*Phil. Trans.*, 1852, p. 527.)

"No doubt the form of the corpuscles is changed by the action of the reagents introduced; but to attribute the change of colour to this is, I apprehend, to mistake a concomitant for a cause, and to attribute, moreover, the change of colour to a cause inadequate to produce it.

"Very different is the effect of carbonic acid. In this case the existence of a fundamental change in the mode of absorption cannot be questioned, especially when the fluid is squeezed thin between two glasses and viewed by transmitted light. I took two portions of defibrinated blood; to one I added a little of the reducing iron solution, and passed carbonic acid into the other, and then compared them. They were as nearly as possible alike. We must not attribute these apparently identical changes to two totally different causes if one will suffice. Now, in the case of the iron salt, the change of colour is plainly due to a deoxidation of the cruorine. On the other hand, Magnus removed as much as 10 or 12 per cent. by volume of oxygen from arterialized blood by shaking the blood with carbonic acid. If, as we have reason to believe, this oxygen was for the most part chemically combined, it follows that carbonic acid acts as if it were a reducing agent. We are led to regard the change of colour not as a direct effect of the presence of carbonic acid, but a consequence of the removal of oxygen. There is this difference between carbonic acid and the real reducing agents, that the former no longer acts on a dilute and comparatively pure solution of scarlet cruorine, while the latter act just as before.

"If even, in the case of blood exposed to an atmosphere of carbonic acid, we are not to attribute the change of colour to the direct presence of the gas, much less should we attempt to account for the darker colour of venous than arterial blood by the small additional percentage of carbonic acid which the former contains. The ascertained properties of cruorine furnish us with a ready explanation—namely, that it is due to a partial reduction of scarlet cruorine in supplying the wants of the system.

"I am indebted to Dr. Akin for calling my attention to a very interesting pamphlet by Schmidt on the existence of ozone in the blood. ("Ueber Ozon im Blute;" Dorpat.) The author uses throughout the language of the ozone theory. If by ozone be meant the substance, be it allotropic oxygen or peroxide of hydrogen, which is formed by electric discharges in air, there is absolutely nothing to prove its existence in blood; for all attempts to obtain an oxidizing gas from blood failed. But, if by ozone be merely meant oxygen in any such state, of combination or otherwise, as

to be capable of producing certain oxidizing effects, such as turning guaiacum blue, the experiments of Schmidt have completely established its existence, and have connected it, too, with the colouring matter. Now in cruorine we have a substance admitting of easy oxidation and reduction; and, connecting this with Schmidt's results, we may infer that scarlet cruorine is not merely a greedy absorber and a carrier of oxygen, but also an oxidizing agent, and that it is by its means that the substances which enter the blood from the food, setting aside those which are either assimilated or excreted by the kidneys, are reduced to the ultimate forms of carbonic acid and water, as if they had been burnt in oxygen.

"In illustration of the functions of cruorine I would refer, in conclusion, to the experiment mentioned before. As the purple cruorine in the solution was oxidized almost instantaneously on being presented with free oxygen by shaking with air, while the tin-salt remained in an unoxidized state, so the purple cruorine of the veins is oxidized during the time, brief though it may be, during which it is exposed to air in the lungs, while the substances derived from the food may have little disposition to combine with free oxygen. As the scarlet cruorine is gradually reduced, oxidizing thereby a portion of the tin-salt, so part of the scarlet cruorine is gradually reduced in the course of the circulation, oxidizing a portion of the substances derived from the food or of the tissues. The purplish colour now assumed by the solution illustrates the tinge of venous blood, and a fresh shake represents a fresh passage through the lungs."

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ ON GLACIAL PHENOMENA.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ, who was among the first to appreciate the true active power of glaciers, has recently, in the pages of the *Atlantic Monthly*, supplemented his memoirs, now some twenty years old, containing an account of his observations, by some admirable paper giving an account not only of glacial phenomena generally, but of its evidences in Scotland and America. Although Professor Tyndall's charming volume has made most Englishmen familiar with these phenomena, and, what is more, set many of them to work upon them, a reproduction of Professor Agassiz's papers at some length here will doubtless be welcomed by many at a time when the full importance of the subject is beginning to be understood. In the first paper the parallel roads of Glen Roy are described, the discussion of the subject being prefaced by the following remarks, as an introduction to the glacial theory of their formation, first propounded by the writer:—

"In the first place we have to consider the singular abrasion of the surfaces over which the glacier has moved, quite unlike that produced by the action of water. We have seen that such surfaces, wherever the glacier-marks have not been erased by some subsequent action, have several unfailling characteristics: they are highly polished, and they are also marked with scratches or fine striae, with grooves and deeper furrows. Where best preserved, the smooth surfaces are shining: they have a lustre like stone or marble artificially polished by the combined friction and pressure of some harder material than itself until all its inequalities have been completely levelled and its surface has become glossy. Any marble mantelpiece may serve as an example of this kind of glacier-worn surface.

"The levelling and abrading action of water on rock has an entirely different character. Tides or currents driven powerfully and constantly against a rocky shore, and bringing with them hard materials, may produce blunt smooth surfaces, such as the repeated blows of a hammer on stone would cause; but they never bring it to a high polish; because, the grinding materials not being held steadily down, in firm permanent contact with the rocky surfaces against which they move, as is the case with the glacier, but, on the contrary, dashed to and fro, they strike and rebound, making a succession of blows, but never a continuous uninterrupted pressure and friction. The same is true of all the marks made on rocky shores against which loose materials are driven by water-currents. They are separate, disconnected, fragmentary; whereas the lines drawn by the hard materials set in the glacier, whether light and fine or strong and deep, are continuous, often unbroken for long distances, and rectilinear. Indeed we have beneath every glacier a complete apparatus adapted to all the results described above. In the softer fragments ground to the finest powder under the incumbent mass we have a polishing paste; in the

hard materials set in that paste, whether pebbles, or angular rocky fragments of different sizes, or grains of sand, we have the various graving instruments by which the finer or coarser lines are drawn. Not only are these lines frequently uninterrupted for a distance of many yards, but they are also parallel, except when some change takes place in the thickness of the ice, which may slightly modify the trend of the mass; or where lines in a variety of directions are produced by the intermittent action of separate glaciers running successively at different angles over the same surfaces. The deeper grooves sometimes present a succession of short staccato touches, just as when one presses the finger vertically along some surface where the resistance is sufficient to interrupt the action without actually stopping it—a kind of grating motion, showing how firmly the instrument which produced it must have been held in the moving mass. No currents or sudden freshets carrying hard materials with them, even moving along straight paths down hill-sides or mountain slopes, have ever been known to draw any such lines. They could be made only by some instrument held fast, as in a vice, by the moving power. Something of the kind is occasionally produced by the drag of a wheel grating over rocks covered with loose materials.

"It has been said that grounded ice or icebergs floating along a rocky shore might produce similar marks; but they will chiefly be at the level of high-water mark, and, if grounded, they will trend in various directions, owing to the rocking or rotating movement of the iceberg. It has also been urged that, without admitting any general glacier-period, icebergs and floating ice from more northern latitudes might account for the extensive transportation of the loose materials scattered in a continuous sheet over a large portion of the globe. There can be no doubt that an immense amount of debris of all sorts is carried to great distances by floating ice; where their presence is due to this cause, however, they are everywhere stranded along the shore or dropped to the seabottom. Large boulders are frequently left by the ice along the New-England coast, and we shall trace them hereafter among the sand-dunes of Cape Cod. But, before it can be admitted that the drift-phenomena, and the polished and engraved surfaces with which they are everywhere intimately associated, are owing to floating ice or icebergs, it must be shown that all these appearances have been produced by some agency moving from the sea-board towards the land, and extending up to the very summits of the mountains, or else that all the countries exhibiting glacial phenomena have been sunk below the ocean to the greatest height at which glacier-marks are found, and have since gradually emerged to their present level. Now, though geologists are lavish of immersions when something is to be accounted for which they cannot otherwise explain, and a fresh baptism of old Mother Earth is made to wash away many obstacles to scientific theories, yet the common-sense of the world will hardly admit the latter assumption without positive proof, and all the evidence of the kind we have, at the period under consideration, indicates only a comparatively slight change of relative level between sea and land within a narrow belt along the shores; and even this is shown to be posterior, not anterior, to the glacial phenomena. As to the supposition that the motion proceeded from the sea towards the land, all the facts are against it, since the whole trend of these phenomena is from inland centres toward the shore, instead of being from the coast upward.

"Certainly, no one familiar with the facts could suppose that floating ice or icebergs had abraded, polished, and furrowed the bottom of narrow valleys, as we find them worn, polished, and grooved by glaciers. And it must be remembered that this is a theory founded not upon hypothesis, but upon the closest comparison. I have not become acquainted with these marks in regions where glaciers no longer exist, and made a theory to explain their presence. I have, on the contrary, studied them where they are in process of formation. I have seen the glacier engrave its lines, plough its grooves and furrows in the solid rock, and polish the surfaces over which it moved, and was familiar with all this when I found afterwards appearances corresponding exactly to those which I had investigated in the home of the present glaciers. I could therefore say, and I think with some reason, that 'this also is the work of the glacier acting in ancient times as it now acts in Switzerland.'

"There is another character of glacial action distinguishing it from any abrasions caused by water, even if freighted with a large amount of

loose materials. On any surface over which water flows we shall find that the softer materials have yielded first and most completely. Hard dikes will be left standing out, while softer rocks around them are worn away—furrows will be eaten into more deeply—fissures will be widened—clay-slates will be wasted—while hard sandstone or limestone and granite will show greater resistance. Not so with surfaces over which the levelling plough of the glacier has passed. Wherever softer and harder rocks alternate, they are brought to one outline; where dikes intersect softer rock, they are cut to one level with it; where rents or fissures traverse the rock, they do not seem to have been widened or scooped out more deeply, but their edges are simply abraded on one line with the adjoining surfaces. Whatever be the inequality in the hardness of the materials of which the rock consists, even in the case of puddingstone, the surface is abraded so evenly as to leave the impression that a rigid rasp has moved over all the undulations of the land, advancing in one and the same direction, and levelling all before it.

"Among the inequalities of the glacier-worn surfaces, which deserve especial notice, are the so-called '*roches moutonnées*.' They are knolls of a peculiar appearance, frequent in the Alps, and first noticed by the illustrious De Saussure, who designated them by that name, because, where they are numerous and seen from a distance, they resemble the rounded backs of a flock of sheep resting on the ground. These knolls are the result of the prolonged abrasion of masses of rocks separated by deep indentations wide enough to be filled up by large glaciers, overtopping the summits of the intervening prominences, and passing over them like a river, or like tide-currents flowing over a submerged ledge of rock. It is evident that water rushing over such sunken hills or ledges, adapting itself readily to all the inequalities over which it flows, and forming eddies against the obstacles in its course, will scoop out tortuous furrows upon the bottom, and hollow out rounded cavities against the walls, acting especially along pre-existing fissures and upon the softer parts of the rock,—while the glacier, moving as a solid mass, and carrying on its under side its gigantic file set in a fine paste, will in course of time abrade uniformly the angles against which it strikes, equalize the depressions between the prominent masses, and round them off until they present those smooth bulging knolls known as the '*roches moutonnées*' in the Alps, and so characteristic everywhere of glacier-action. A comparison of any tide-worn hummock with such a glacier-worn mound will convince the observer that its smooth and evenly-rounded surface was never produced by water.

"Besides their peculiar form, the *roches moutonnées* present all the characteristic features of glacier-action in their polished surfaces accompanied with the straight lines, grooves, and furrows above described. But there are two circumstances connected with these knolls deserving special notice. They frequently present the glacial marks only on one side, while the opposite side has all the irregularities and roughness of a hill-slope not acted upon by ice. It is evident that the polished side was the one turned towards the advancing glacier, the side against which the ice pressed in its onward movement,—while it passed over the other side, the lee side as we may call it, without coming in immediate contact with it, bridging the depression, and touching bottom again a little farther on. As an additional evidence of this fact, we frequently find on the lee side of such knolls accumulations of the loose materials which the glacier carries with it. It is only, however, when the knolls are quite high, and abrupt enough to allow any rigid substance to bridge over the space in its descent from the summit to the surface below, that we find these conditions; when the knolls are low and slope gently downward in every direction, they present the characteristic glacier-surfaces equally on all sides. This circumstance should be borne in mind by all who investigate the traces of glacier-action; for this inequality in the surfaces presented by the opposite sides of any obstacle in the path of the ice is often an important means of determining the direction of its motion.

"The other characteristic peculiarity of these *roches moutonnées* consists in the direction of the glacier-scratches, which ascend the slope to its summit in a direct line on one side, while they deviate to the right and left on the other sides of the knoll more or less obliquely according to its steepness. Occasionally large boulders may be found perched on the very summit of such prominences. Their position is inexplicable by the supposition of currents as the

cause of their transportation. Any current strong enough to carry a boulder to such a height would of course sweep it on with it. This phenomenon finds, however, an easy explanation in the glacial theory. The thickness of such a sheet of ice is of course less above such a hill or mound than over the lower levels adjoining it. Not only will the ice melt, therefore, more readily at this spot, but, as ice is transparent to heat, the summit of the prominence will become warmed by the rays of the sun, and will itself facilitate the melting of the ice above it. On the breaking up of the ice, therefore, such a spot will be the first to yield, and allow the boulders carried on the back of the glacier to fall into the hollow thus formed, where they will rest upon the projecting rock left uncovered. This is no theoretical explanation; there are such cases in Switzerland, where holes in the ice are formed immediately above the summit of hills or prominences over which the glacier passes, and into which it drops its burdens. Of course, where the ice is constantly renewed over such a spot by the onward progress of the glacier, these materials may be carried off again; but, if we suppose such a case to occur at the breaking up of the glacier-period, when the ice was disappearing for ever from such a spot, it is easy to account for the poising of these large boulders on prominent peaks or ledges.

"The appearances about the *roches moutonnées*, especially the straight scratches and grooves on the side up which the ice ascended, have led to a mistaken view of the mode in which large boulders are transported by ice. It has been supposed, by those who, while they accepted the glacial theory, were not wholly conversant with the mode of action of glaciers, that, in passing through the bottom of a valley, for instance, the glacier would take up large boulders, and, carrying them along with it, would push them up such a slope and deposit them on its summit. It is true that large boulders may sometimes be found in front of glaciers among the materials of their terminal moraines, and may, upon any advance of the glacier, be pushed forward by it. But I know of no example of erratic boulders being carried to considerable distances and raised from lower to higher levels by this means. All the angular boulders perched upon prominent rocks must have fallen upon the surface of the glacier in the upper part of its course, where rocky ledges rise above its surface and send down their broken fragments. The surface of any boulder carried under the ice, or pushed along for any distance at its terminus, would show the friction and pressure to which it had been subjected. In this connexion it should be remembered that, in the case of large glaciers, low hills form no obstacle to their onward progress, especially when the glacier is thick enough to cover them completely, and even to rise far above them. The *roches moutonnées* about the Grimsel show that hills many hundred feet high have been passed over by the great glacier of the Aar, when it descended as far as Meyringen, without having seemingly influenced its onward progress.

"But, in enumerating the evidences of glacier-action, we have to remember not only the effects produced upon the surface of the ground by the ice itself, but also the deposits it has left behind it. The loose materials scattered over the face of the earth may point as distinctly to the source of their distribution as does the character of the rocky surfaces on which they rest indicate the different causes of abrasion. In characteristic localities the loose materials deposited by glaciers may readily be recognised at first sight, and distinguished from water-worn pebbles; nor is it difficult to distinguish both from loose materials resulting from the decomposition of rocks on the spot—the latter always agreeing with the rocks on which they rest, while the decomposition to which they owe their separation from the solid rock is often still going on. Such *débris* are found everywhere about disintegrating rocks, and they constantly mingle with the loose fragments brought from a distance by various agencies. They are found upon and among the glacier-worn pebbles, especially where the latter have themselves been disturbed since their accumulation. They are also found among water-worn pebbles, wherever the rocky beds of our rivers or the rocky bluffs of our sea-shores crumble down. In investigating the character of loose materials transported from greater or less distances, either by the agency of glaciers or by water-currents, it is important at the very outset to discriminate between these deposits of older date and the local accessions mingling with them.

"Occasionally we may have also to distinguish between all these deposits and the *débris* brought

down by land-slides or by sudden freshets transporting to a distance a vast amount of loose materials which are neither ice-worn nor water-worn. At Rossburg, for instance, in the canton of Schwitz, the land-slide which buried the village of Goldau under a terrific avalanche, and filled a part of the lake of Lauertz, spread an immense number of huge boulders across the valley, some of which even rolled up the opposite side to a considerable height. Many of these boulders might easily be mistaken for erratic boulders, were not the aggregate of these loose materials traceable to the hills from which they descended. In this case water had no part in loosening or bringing down this mass of fragments. They simply rolled from the declivity, and stopped when they had exhausted the momentum imparted to them by their weight. In the case of the *débâcle* of Bagnes, above Martigny, in a valley leading to the St. Bernard, the circumstances were very different. A glacier, advancing beyond its usual limits and rising against the opposite mountain-slope, dammed up the waters of the torrent and caused a lake to be formed. The obstruction gave way in the course of time, and the waters of the lake rushed out, carrying along with them huge boulders and a mass of loose materials of all sorts, and scattering them over the plain below. Such an accumulation of *débris* differs from the pebbles and loose fragments found in river-beds. The comparatively short distance over which they are carried, and the suddenness of the transportation, allow no time for the abrasion which produces the smooth surfaces of water-worn pebbles or the polished and scratched surfaces of glacier-worn ones. In the latter case we have seen that the pebbles, being so set in the ice as to expose only one side, may be only partially polished; while others, more loosely held and turning in their sockets, may receive the same high polish on every side. In such a case the lines will intersect one another, in consequence of the different position in which the stone has been held at different times. No such appearances exist in the water-worn pebbles: their blunt surfaces, smoothed and rounded uniformly by the action of the water in which they have been rolled or tossed about, present everywhere the same aspect.

"The correlation between these different loose materials and the position in which they are found helps us also to detect their origin. The loose materials bearing glacier-marks are always found resting upon surfaces which have been worn, abraded, and engraved in the same manner; while the water-worn pebbles are everywhere found resting upon rocks the abrasion of which may be traced to water. It is true that, in some localities—as, for instance, in the gravel-pit of Mount Auburn, near Cambridge—large masses of glacier-worn pebbles alternate with beach-shingle; but it is easy to show that there was here a glacier advancing into the sea, crowding its front moraine and the materials carried under it over and into the shingle washed up by the waves upon the beach. Not infrequently, also, river-pebbles may be found among glacial materials. This is especially the case where, after the disappearance of large glaciers, rivers have occupied their beds. Examples of this kind may be seen in all the valleys of the Alps.

"But, besides the special character of the individual fragments, the true origin of any accumulation of glacier-*débris*, commonly called drift, may be detected by the total absence of stratification, so essential a feature in all water-deposits. This absence of stratification throughout its mass is, after all, the great and important characteristic of the drift; and, though I have alluded to it before, I reiterate it here, as that which distinguishes it from all like accumulations under water. I may be pardoned for dwelling upon this point, because the great controversy among geologists respecting the nature and origin of the sheet of loose materials scattered over a great part of the globe turns upon it. The *débris* of which the drift consists are thrown together pell-mell, without any arrangement, according to size or weight, larger and smaller fragments being mixed so indiscriminately that the heaviest materials may be on the very summit of the mass, and the lightest at the bottom in immediate contact with the underlying rock, or the larger pieces may stand at any level in the mass of finer ones. Impalpable powder, coarse sand, rounded, polished, and scratched fragments of every size are mixed together in a homogeneous paste, in which the larger materials are imbedded, to use a homely, but expressive comparison, like raisins and currants in a pudding. The adhesive paste holding all these fragments together is, no doubt, the result of the friction to which the whole was

subjected under the glacier, and which has worked some of the softer materials into a kind of cement.

"The mode of aggregation of water-worn materials is very different. Examine the shingle along our beaches: we find it so distributed as to show that the fading tide-wave has carried the lighter materials farther than the heavier ones, and the successive deposits exhibit an imperfect cross-stratification resulting from changes in the height of the tide and the direction of the wind. Moreover, in any materials collected under water we find the heavier ones at the bottom, the lighter on the top. It is true that large angular boulders may occasionally be found resting upon beach-shingle, but their presence in such a connexion is easily explained. They may have been dropped there by floating icebergs, or have fallen from crumbling drift-cliffs.

"I should add, in speaking of drift-materials, that, while we find the large angular boulders resting above them, we occasionally find boulders of unusual size mingled with them; but, when this is the case, such massive fragments are more or less rounded, polished, and marked in the same way as the smaller pebbles, or as the surfaces over which the glacier has passed. This is important to remember, because, when we examine the drift in countries where the ice, during the glacier-period, overtopped nearly all the mountains, so that few fragments could fall from them upon its surface, we find scarcely any angular boulders, while the drift is interspersed with larger fragments of this character, carried under the ice, instead of on its back. Another distinction between water-worn deposits and drift consists in the fact that the former are washed clean, while the latter always retains the mud gathered during its journey and spread throughout its mass.

"In summing up the glacial evidences, I must not omit the moraines, though I have described them so fully in a previous article that I need not do more than allude to them here; but any argument for the glacial theory which did not include these characteristic walls erected by glaciers would be most imperfect. We need hardly discuss the theory of currents with reference to the formation of terminal moraines, extending across the valleys from side to side. Any current powerful enough to bring the boulders and *débris* of all sorts of which these walls are composed to the places where they are found would certainly not build them up with such regularity, but would sweep them away or scatter them along the bottom of the valley. That this is actually the case is seen in the lower course of the valley of the Rhône, where there are no transverse moraines, while they are frequent and undisturbed in the upper part of the valley. This is no doubt owing to the fact that, when the main glacier had already retreated considerably up the valley, the lateral glaciers from the chains of the Combin and the Diablerets still reached the valley of the Rhône at a lower point, and barred the outlet of the waters from the glaciers above. A lake was thus formed, which, when the lower glaciers retreated up the lateral valleys, swept away all the lower transverse moraines, and formed the flat bottom of Martigny. In this case the moraines were totally obliterated; but there are many other instances in which the materials have been only broken up and scattered over a wider surface by currents. In such remodelled moraines the glacier-mud has, of course, been more or less washed away. We have here a blending of the action of water with that of the glacier; and, indeed, how could it be otherwise, when the colossal glaciers of past ages gradually disappeared or retreated to the mountain-heights? The wasting ice must have occasioned immense freshets, the action of which may be traced in the formation of our drift-ponds, of our river-beds and estuaries, as well as the river-terraces standing far above the present water-level."

ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE DARK LINES IN THE SPECTRA OF THE ELEMENTS.

IN the last number of *Silliman's Journal* is a paper under the above title by Professor Hinrichs, who enumerates the following laws as the result of an extended examination of the distribution of the lines in many spectra. We must refer our readers to the paper itself for particulars:—I. The mutual distances of the different lines in each separate group are multiples of the smallest distance in such group; II. The intervals in the different groups may be expressed in very simple numbers, as 1, 2, 3; III. The difference in wave-length between the corresponding lines in a group is the same

throughout the whole spectrum; IV. The principal corresponding lines or groups of lines are equidistant in regard to their wave-lengths. As far as the observations are now at hand, the above four laws seem to point to the following one, including them all:—The dark lines of any element are regularly distributed over all the spectrum, in equidistant groups consisting of equidistant lines; but the intensity of these lines regularly increases and diminishes, so as to obliterate a number of lines and even of groups, thus producing gaps in the regular series, gaps which only by high optical powers—intense line of light and great condensing lens—can be completed. Such observations, therefore, are most ardently desired, and it seems urgent to construct telescopes for this particular purpose. If we, in the preceding, have succeeded in making the regularity of the apparently highly irregular lines probable—for they certainly show definite and simple laws in their distribution—it may naturally be asked: What causes this distribution, and what will probably be the reward of continued researches in this direction? The lines can only have one of the following two sources. They are either produced by the dimensions of the solid particles or by the intervals between them—i.e., their distances. The latter is impossible, for these lines remain absolutely the same under such different circumstances as cannot but to some extent change the mutual distance of the particles. Hence the lines must be produced by the bulk of the particles or atoms themselves, and an exact knowledge of these laws and distances must lead us to a knowledge of the relative dimensions of the atoms, both as to length, breadth, and thickness. Thus optics will give us the form and size, as chemistry has given us the weight of the atoms.

The remarkable result attained by comparing the distance between the calcium groups (4.8) and the barium groups (4.4) seems to show that one dimension of the atoms of these two elements is nearly—or if the above values should be found to be exactly equal—perfectly equal. How great the interest of such determinations is in regard to the constitution of the elementary bodies needs not to be accentuated. It may yet lead to an experimental demonstration of the existence of a primitive substance, the element of the elements. How the dimensions of the atoms produce these lines is another question; and it is very difficult even merely to suggest any probable connecting link between the dimensions of the atoms and the luminous wave. But this cannot be any serious obstacle to the practical application to the analysis of the elements: for so the alkalis were decomposed by electricity, although the causal connexion manifested therein is but imperfectly known, even at the present day. But, however this may be, we hope those physicists who are furnished with the necessary delicate apparatus will find in this unpretending preliminary investigation sufficient inducement to test the result thus deduced from the existing observations, which amounts to this, that the dark lines of the spectra of elementary bodies are regularly distributed.

THE CONCARNEAU FISH-PRESERVES.

THE inauguration of an Oyster Fishery Company during the past week we trust will prove to be but the first step towards an appreciation and following up of the glorious example set us by France in the matter of sea-fisheries. Mr. Buckland and others have already shown us what may be done by the artificial propagation of trout and salmon; and, as naturalist to the Herne Bay Oyster Fishery Company, he will doubtless rival—we hope he may surpass—the success which has attended M. Coste's formation of sea-gardens. M. Coste, however, has not rested satisfied with increasing the yield of oysters; and, at a small fishing-town on the coast of Brittany called Concarneau, in a secluded bay surrounded by hills, well wooded to the water's edge, are now to be seen some fish-preserves blasted out of the solid granite rock, leaving strong walls of granite to resist the action of the waves. The superficial area of these preserves—which owe their creation to the untiring zeal of M. Coste—is 1000 square metres, and is divided into six basins, which the water enters at high tide twice a day, passing out at low water through openings with gratings, or not, as may be thought desirable. All kinds of fish caught on the coast of Brittany are received into these basins; and surely not least among their uses are the opportunities of scientific observation of the habits of the aquatic captives which they afford. Here the turbot may be seen, with his mouth open like that of a snake to take his prey, enjoying himself by the side of the sole and the plaice, which lie

immovable, in colour like the bottom on which they rest. Shoals of mullet feed on the seaweed, the red mullet seizing, with his two feelers like delicate fingers, the food he devours; and the skate threads his way through the water, using his fins as a bird does its wings; the gurnet also may be seen stretching in the sun its brilliant pectoral fins, glistening with colours as rich as those of the butterfly; the John Dory moving with solemn pace, using his dorsal fin like a screw propeller; the conger, hiding himself behind the rock, watching for his prey; the sardine darting in every direction, his presence manifested by the blue tints of his back, and only escaping his numerous enemies by the rapidity of his movements, calling to mind the peculiar flight of the swallow. In a very few days the fish become domesticated and sufficiently tame to eat out of the hand; and Guillou, the old pilot, who has the care of the preserves, has taught two congers to pass through his hands when he calls them. The basins for the crustaceans are divided into three compartments, in two of which are from 1000 to 1500 crawfish* (*langouste*) and lobsters, living in captivity with no serious amount of mortality, fed upon fish of no value, or the heads of the sardines, which are thrown aside when preserving this fish in oil. They may be seen flying from the light and hiding themselves under the shelter prepared for them. The lobsters move but little, and hide themselves under stones or in hollows of the rocks, but the craw-fish, on the contrary, are more active, and are always climbing. Star-fish as large as twenty centimetres in diameter, when thrown in, are seized at once, five or six of the craw-fish fastening on each finger, breaking off a piece, and rushing away with it to eat at their leisure. These same craw-fish, too, affect molluscs and oysters, the shells of which they easily penetrate. These breeding-basins are so many nurseries for restocking the sea with fish. Young lobsters, even to the twentieth casting of the shell—that is, for four years—have been brought up in them. It is only about the fifth year that the lobster acquires his legal size of twenty centimetres in length. We are glad to learn that the system is being extended, and that preserves of this kind for fish crustaceans and molluscs are being established on various parts of the shores of France. The most remarkable of them is that of Cresoles, on the Ile de Tudy. It covers 70 hectares, and at this time contains 75,000 crawfish. Thus the original establishment (a sort of aquatic farm-yard at Concarneau) has become the signal for the creation of new industries, which provide not only in themselves an increase in production of food, but aid materially in turning the sea to account and increasing its productiveness.

These admirable exertions for the artificial propagation and preservation of fish are about to be seconded by the promulgation of a new law relating to fisheries. One of the provisions of this draft-law is in accordance with the practice in England, and with the representations which have been made on the subject by the English to the French government, and prohibits the taking and selling of fish during the spawning season. In the original draft adopted by the commission appointed to draw up the bill this clause referred only to salmon and trout; but the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce consulted M. Coste, who of course advocated the application of the interdiction to all kinds of fish, the preservation of which is a matter of public importance; and the bill has been altered accordingly. To save is always more easy than to create, and the value of this decision is of infinite importance.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

WE learn that Mr. Bishop is about to publish a detailed description of his observatory, which has recently been removed to Twickenham. It is to be accompanied by tables of the planets, minor planets, comets and variable stars, the new masses and distances depending on Hansen's solar parallax, and, in short, everything which such a high authority as Mr. Hind, under whose supervision it is being prepared, considers necessary for an astronomer's handy-book.

THE Emperor's fête-day was marked this year, as usual, by several appointments to, and promotions in, the Legion of Honour; and Science has not been forgotten. MM. Adolphe Broignart and Bouillaud have been made Commanders;

* Not the small common craw-fish (*écrevisse*) which lives in the fresh waters, but a large lobster-like animal, often eighteen inches long, and weighing as much as twelve or fourteen pounds. It is esteemed a great delicacy, and a delicious soup is made from it at Marseilles and all along the Provence coast, very much richer than the well-known *potage d'écrevisse*.

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several have been promoted to the grade of Officers; and, among the newly-created chevaliers, we may mention the Abbé Moigno, whose reputation as editor of *Les Mondes* is world-wide, M. Lacaze Duthiers, MM. Bazin, Debray, Faure, and others.

THE daily papers during the past week have chronicled an earthquake at Lewes and a waterspout at Brighton, besides commenting upon the almost Indian weather we have lately experienced. The waterspout, which was observed on the 21st, has been thus described:—"The morning was very dull and thundery, attended with a few showers, and the lightning severe. The clouds were seen to be moving in all directions, some light and feathery, others heavy and of a grand appearance. The sea at the time (nine o'clock) was quite calm, with a slight breeze blowing from the N.E. At 9.5 the clouds were seen to revolve in a circle, about half a mile in diameter, and gradually approach the centre, which descended, diminishing in size, till, when about fifty feet from the surface of the sea, it increased, and united with a dense vapour arising from the water, in the shape of a cone. The sea for about a circle of 300 feet was in a most disturbed state, the immense waves rolling to a centre and throwing up masses of foam. At 9.15 the waterspout broke, and an exceeding heavy hailstorm attended its dissolution, some of the stones being about three-quarters of an inch in diameter. The disturbed water travelled to the eastward at a rapid rate (nearly forty miles per hour), and when opposite Brighton another waterspout was formed, but far more graceful in appearance than the first, the upper part not being so bulky, but much higher. Its existence, however, was but of short duration."

THE Commissioners of the New Zealand Exhibition, which promises to be a much more successful affair than could have been anticipated, have not been unmindful of the scientific side of their undertaking. They have arranged for the publication of a series of very valuable essays by some of the ablest men in New Zealand, under the editorship of Dr. Hector. The following are the subjects:—I. *History*—1. "On the Native Races," by Dr. Shortland of Auckland. 2. "On the Province of Auckland" (unassigned). 3. "The Provinces bordering on Cook's Straits, Wellington, Nelson, Taranaki, Hawke's Bay, and Marlborough," by F. Dillon Bell, Esq. 4. "On Canterbury," by J. E. Fitzgerald, Esq. 5. "Otago and Southland," by W. H. Critten, Esq. II. *Statistics*—1. "Commercial, Pastoral, and Agricultural," by the Chambers of Commerce. 2. "Vital Statistics" (unassigned). 3. "On the Diseases of New Zealand," by Mr. Hocken. 4. "Gold Mining Statistics, and History of the Gold Fields of New Zealand," by Vincent Pyke, Esq. III. "Meteorology of New Zealand," by Dr. Knight, Auckland. IV. *Geology*—1. Of the North Island, by the Hon. J. Crawford. 2. Of Nelson and Canterbury, by Dr. Haast. 3. Of Otago, by Dr. Hector. 4. "Mineralogy and Mining of New Zealand," by J. R. Hackett, Esq. V. *Botany* (Geographical and Economic)—1. Of the North Island, by Mr. Colenso. 2. Of the South Island, by Dr. Munroe. VI. "Zoology of New Zealand and the Neighbouring Seas," by the Rev. R. Taylor. These essays, from the pens of thoroughly competent men, will bring together a mass of recent authentic information respecting the colony which will be of great value not only in a scientific, but in a commercial and colonial point of view. The Commissioners are also securing the services of a competent engineer from Melbourne to conduct some experiments for testing the strength of materials.

THE International Association for the Social Sciences (the head-quarters of which are in Brussels, and which held one of its meetings in London contemporaneously with our own Social Science Association in 1862) has fixed its next place of meeting at Amsterdam. The Congress will continue its sittings from September 26 to October 1, and has published a long list of subjects to be discussed in the five sections of Comparative Education, Instruction and Education, Art and Literature, Public Charity and Hygiene, and Political Economy. Letters to be addressed to the Secretary, 20, Rue de l'Enclume, Quartier Leopold, Brussels.

LEONARDO DA VINCI was not merely a great painter: his name has long been associated with a variety of scientific researches and mechanical appliances. An account of these is given by Venturi in his "Essai sur les Ouvrages Physico-Mathématiques de Leonardo da Vinci," and by the author of a work entitled "L'Histoire des Sciences Mathématiques en Italie depuis la Re-

naissance des Lettres jusqu'à la Fin du XVII. Siècle." In the latter work, speaking of Da Vinci's labours, it is said: "We shall notice many machines for making cylinders, files, saws, shearing cloth, rabbeting, a mechanical press, a hammer for gold beaters, a machine for digging ditches, another for tilling the ground by means of water-power, and an infinity of other machines too numerous to mention. He also constructed a number of machines and appliances for domestic purposes: He had conceived the idea of the smoke-jack for turning the spit." M. Alcan, an active member of the *Société d'Encouragement* in Paris, having been much struck by this passage, was induced to make further investigation; and, on inquiring, he found that these inventions were described in MSS. which Da Vinci had left behind him and had deposited in the library at Milan. Some of these MSS. had been taken by Napoleon, after the Egyptian campaign, and placed in the private library of the Institute of France; and there M. Alcan has found them. There has been some difficulty in deciphering the writing; but it appears that in many instances the descriptions are accompanied with pen-and-ink sketches by Da Vinci, which convey very intelligible notions of the machines. M. Alcan was particularly struck with some sketches of the cloth-shearing machine; and he has had fac-similes of them printed and inserted in the *Bulletin* of the *Société d'Encouragement*. There are seven sketches in all, giving a clear idea of the *modus operandi* of the machine, which consists of a framework, with cylinders, round which cutting-blades are wrapped spirally; the cylinder lies transversely on the cloth, and has a double motion—one of rotation on its axis, the other of translation along the length of the cloth which is stretched beneath it. In fact, the machine bears a wonderful resemblance to—indeed it is almost identical with—the first automatic shearing-machines known as Lewis's machine for shearing cloth from list to list, which were not introduced into the trade till the end of the last century, all the shearing of cloth previous to that time having been done by hand.

IN a recent number of the *Annales de Chimie et de Physique* M. Clausius discourses on the "Difference between Active and Ordinary Oxygen." Some years ago he put forth a hypothesis on the nature of ordinary and active oxygen or ozone somewhat similar to previous hypotheses proposed by other chemists (notably MM. Favre and Silbermann, Gerhardt, and Brodie). He expressed his hypothesis in the two following propositions:—1. Ordinary oxygen is formed of atoms united in binary groups, active oxygen of isolated atoms. 2. The two atoms constituting a molecule of ordinary oxygen are in opposite electric conditions. To these two fundamental hypotheses he added the two following accessory hypotheses:—3. The two isolated atoms proceeding from the division of a molecule of ordinary oxygen immediately lose their positive or negative electricity and become neutral. 4. The atoms remaining isolated if a volume of ozone contains the same number of molecules as the same volume of some other simple gas, the density of the ozone should be half that of ordinary oxygen. The third hypothesis is hardly compatible with the existence of antozone, nor with the well-known property of ozone of exercising two opposite actions on oxygen held in combination. M. Clausius, therefore, now abandons it. He consequently admits that ozone is formed of electro-negative atoms, and antozone of electro-positive atoms, besides which he thinks it probable that the atoms of ozone constantly retain their electro-negative state, but that the facts as yet known do not authorize so precise a conclusion with regard to antozone. As to the fourth hypothesis, it has become absolutely inadmissible, since the recent experiments of M. Babo and M. Soret have established the fact that ozonized oxygen increases in volume in passing to the state of ordinary oxygen. To reconcile this remarkable phenomenon with his fundamental hypothesis, M. Clausius now supposes that the isolated atoms of active oxygen are able to unite by reason of a feeble affinity between binary molecules of ordinary oxygen; the density of the gas is thus augmented without sensibly diminishing the chemical activity proper to the isolated negative or positive atoms.

AN inexhaustible mine of antiquities has recently been discovered in the ruins of Lambèse (Africa). A sepulchral vault, believed never to have been opened, has been discovered at about 200 yards from the Prætorium. In it were found, amongst other things, two sarcophagi, bearing the names of a husband and wife, whose remains had been deposited therein, and each supported by

two lions' heads sculptured. The lids were intact, and the skeletons lay perfectly embedded in beds of extremely fine clay. There were vases and medals discovered, and the following quaint epitaph, translated by M. Barnéoud, the director of the Penitentiary at Lambèse:—"In memory of the Veteran Caius Acilius Victor, who during his lifetime built and dedicated this hypogeum for himself and his wife, at the cost of 4000 sesteriæ"—about £24.

WE have received (in the form of a pamphlet published by Taylor and Francis) a *tirage à part* of Mr. Carrick's paper on the wave of high water, extracted from the memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. He remarks that, in the theories previously propounded, the disturbing action of the sun and moon on *ocean areas* only is taken into account. Mr. Carrick, on the contrary, starting from a new hypothesis on the relations of terrestrial matter to cosmical force, has arrived at the conclusion that the tidal motions of ocean surfaces are caused by a differential action of force centring on all *land areas*, and reaching indirectly on the margins of all ocean areas. On his hypothesis the ceaseless molecular changes and local motions of terrestrial matter are mainly referred to the differential force arising out of land upheaval. Those interested in these questions should peruse the pamphlet, and inspect the maps which accompany it.

OUR readers may recollect the recent partial poisoning of some sixty children at Liverpool by Calabar beans. Some doubts have been expressed as to whether the beans were really Calabar beans, and it has been stated that Jatropa nuts have been mistaken for them. The Liverpool correspondent of the *Medical Times* has compared them with some of the true Calabar beans, and has fully established their identity. He also gives an account of the symptoms exhibited, and of some physiological experiments made by Dr. Edwards. "A small portion of alcoholic extract from one of these beans placed in the eye of a rabbit caused unmistakable contraction of the pupil. Some of the fluid from the stomach and intestines of the boy who died produced very marked symptoms upon a frog and a mouse, in both of these creatures occasioning great prostration of strength, but not producing any convulsion. The taste was described by one of the elder patients, a little girl, as being not sweet and not bitter, but a little rough. I think it is evident that we have narrowly escaped a very terrible tragedy; for, had medical assistance not been immediately available, and had it not been afforded with the utmost energy as well as wisdom, there would have been many more fatal cases to record."

WE learn incidentally from a letter in the *Times* that Professor Tyndall is in the Engadine, continuing his experiments on glaciers, one of which he has ascertained to move sixty-five inches in 100 hours. Professor Adams, the Director of the Cambridge Observatory, is, we believe, at Poulkova.

THE highly important papers on the length of the waves in different parts of the spectrum, recently communicated to the French Academy, have been admirably and completely reported and discussed by M. Radau in the *Moniteur Scientifique* for the 1st instant.

SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SWISS PFAHLBAUTEN.

Matterhorn, August.

CAN you tell me with confidence of what material was made the dish which contained the viands of Orgetorix? and the substance and form of the fibula which united the folds of the garment of his wife? [*Duxit in uxorem.*] These are serious questions. No doubt you expected from me, writing from beneath the shadow of this geological sphinx, an essay on the "Stars Visible from Monte Rosa at Midnight," or a description of the "Gabbro which descends with the Gôrner by daylight." No, sir! These airy nothings melt away before the grave monuments of the stone, bronze, and iron ages which fill the museums of Switzerland and the mind of Dr. Keller. It suffices to walk through the collection of antiquities at Zürich to be satisfied that a lost chapter of the world's history has been deciphered by the modern Helvetians, and that the pedigree of the dwellers in the Pfahlbauten goes back to the Antiochthones of the Alps. What sort of men were they? Very hard to say.

The rare fragments of human crania found in the oldest stone-age collections of Moosseedorfsee by Dr. Uhlmann declare no striking peculiarity, albeit one specimen of the frontal bone, preserved

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in the Museum of Berne, has somewhat of the villainous aspect of a small cousin of the "Homo Niederthalensis." But, if you can determine the man from his belongings, there is plenty of evidence in his household goods. He combed his hair with the horn of a stag, and made elegant skais of the metatarsals of a horse; mended his clothes with pointed fragments of ulna and radius of the ruminants he had slain with his arrow tipped with quartz, or his smooth-edged tomahawk of stone; and cooked his potage in very coarse vessels of clay of the early Teutonic type. He was rather a zoologist than a botanist, but he was acquainted with what we now call *Trapa vulgaris* (water-nuts).

Much richer in worldly goods were the successors of these "lake fathers" who dwelt at Meilen and Robenhausen. Their pottery was more various, in size, shape, and use; more ornamental on the surface, more graceful in design, and more worthy of being looked into. For in the interior were found bread and fruits, apples, cherry-stones, and nuts, fir-cones and the eternal *Trapa vulgaris*. Now also appear traces of "the help-meet for man," the spindle-wheel and plenty of woven woollen cloth. Fishing was much in vogue, and the weights of the nets are recovered.

Take a third dip, and bring up the spoils from a station on the Lake of Neuchâtel, lately explored by Col. Schwabe, a most obliging resident of Bienne, and look well at them. For they are no "treasures of the barbarians," but bright arms of glancing iron, elegant swords and spears of great strength and beauty, ornamental scabbards of the same metal, iron braces for the shield, iron celts for the woodman, large iron pots for the cook, iron fibulae, iron pins. No stone, almost no bronze, in this very remarkable collection, but a trace of Samian pottery and Roman brass, as well as Massilian (silver) coins. The style of all this rich and varied work seems to be such as to connect it with Roman times and Roman ideas of art, if not with Roman administration. Close by were the mines of valuable Jurassic iron ore, and the whole looks like an armourer's establishment—the Sheffield of the days of Orgetorix.

In judging of the antiquity of these various remains of some forty or fifty "pile dwellings," we must bear in mind that the Helvetii were almost unknown to Rome before their irruption into Gaul, A.D. 696. From this it may be argued that the "development" which appears in comparing the early "stone" with the middle "bronze" age was due to the progress of native ideas, not to the advent of foreign civilization. The later "iron" customs seem, on the contrary, to have been borrowed from external sources. The three periods thus characterized are, probably, rightly placed in direct succession, though it may be fairly urged that, in a country of small clans and huge mountains, very unequal degrees of civilization, very different customs, very different implements, may have been contemporaneous. They may have been, but the evidence goes to show the overlapping of periods, the introduction of new usages before the old ones had died out; of better pottery and better tools while yet the old ones were employed. In one of the middle-age deposits the long bow appears, somewhat shorter and feebler than that our yeomen drew—made of yew, I believe—the very oldest example of that noble weapon which has greeted my eyes. On the whole, you will probably agree that Orgetorix, forgetful of his simple-minded ancestors, was served with wooden trenchers, and cut his food with an iron knife, and that his wife fastened a coloured plaid over her bosom by means of a brightly-polished fibula of steel. ϕ

MATHEMATICAL CHEMISTRY.

West Wickham, August 22.

ASK a little space in your pages to state what appears to me to be the true interpretation of the curious relations between the specific gravities and combining numbers of various chemical substances pointed out by Dr. Macvicar—relations which deserve serious attention, though I much question whether they justify the conclusions as to the molecular constitution of those substances drawn from them by the Doctor, who, in my judgment, jumps too soon from combining volume to molecular structure.

Upon the atomic theory the specific gravity of any substance is a result compounded of two factors—(1) the molecular weight of its elements; (2) the interval between their centres. If this interval had been the same in every case, we might have deduced the specific gravity of any substance whose combining number was known from the specific gravity of any other—say, water

—whose combining number and specific gravity were known by the equation—

$$\frac{\text{Combining number of substance}}{\text{Combining number of water}} = \text{sp. gr. of substances.}$$

This equation is the base of Dr. Macvicar's operations. But, since, in fact, the intervals between the elemental centres of different molecules, when in combination, or what may be called their areas of repulsion, vary, the equation has to be qualified. How does Dr. Macvicar qualify it? He multiplies by a fraction, whose denominator represents a sphere—i.e., the 36 elements of water-vapour which he supposes to exist in a molecule of water, and whose numerator represents the number of sides in one or both of the two regular solids which come nearest to a sphere. Hence, with the help, in some cases, of slight additions or subtractions, he obtains a series of numbers, either equal to the specific gravities of different substances or forming a basis whence they may be deduced, by multiplying or dividing by two, or its powers.

Now the factors of this numerator—i.e., the numbers 12, 20, 32—are respectively 3-9ths, 5-9ths, and 8-9ths of 36. So that, dropping the special numbers, Dr. Macvicar's discovery amounts to this—that, if the space occupied by a molecule of water be taken as unity, the spaces occupied by a molecule of any other liquid or solid will be, nearly, 3-9ths, 5-9ths, or 8-9ths of this space, or some dual multiple or quotient of these fractions.

Such is the law of combining volume for solids and fluids suggested by Dr. Macvicar. If the law be accepted as a fact, the question arises, How comes there to be such a law? Dr. Macvicar answers, because chemical elements are actually dodecahedrons or icosahedrons, or these figures slightly differentiated, or combinations of them. But here I do not follow him. Admitting the fact of these proportions having been hit upon in consequence of the hypothesis to be an argument in its favour, it seems to me far from a conclusive argument. Dr. Macvicar, I am sure, does not suppose that his molecular centres are in contact; and, if they do not touch, it is clear that his fractions must relate to what I have called the areas of repulsion in which these centres are contained, not to the centres themselves. Now the outlines of these areas may be very different from those of the molecules within them. Indeed, one of the instances given by Dr. Macvicar in his last letter seems to me to furnish a strong argument against the supposition that his numbers represent the actual forms of the elements to which they relate. He deduces the specific gravities of the three allotropic states of phosphorus from formulæ which treat its molecule as expressed, in the 1st state, by 12 + 20, in the 2nd by 12, and in the 3rd by 20. Now the 2nd state is produced from the 1st by heating the phosphorus to 230°–250° Centigrade, and the 1st is reproduced from the 2nd by heating it to 260°. Surely, then, it is far more probable that these different states are due simply to some change in the mode of approach of the molecules of phosphorus to each other, and, consequently, in their areas of repulsion, than that they are converted from dodecahedrons + icosahedrons, to dodecahedrons alone, and back again, by means of heat alone.

EDWD. VANSITTART NEALE.

ON THE MANNA-LICHEN AND THE MANNA OF SCRIPTURE.

Norton House, Stockton-on-Tees, August 21.

I WILL only add a few lines in reference to Mr. William Houghton's letter in your last number of THE READER.

It is quite clear that my observations on the manna of Scripture had not been perused by Dr. Seemann when he wrote that "fresh interest" has just been imparted by Sir R. Murchison, because the same subject was considered by me seventeen years ago in my memoir "On the True Mount Sinai." I have there written (p. 225) that the *Lichen-manna* "may possibly have fallen at a former period within the Sinaic Peninsula, and have been the real manna of the Israelites, could it be determined that the latter (*manna of Scripture*) was in fact a natural production."

But I quite agree with Mr. Houghton "that no product in nature will answer to all the Scriptural requirements" of the true manna, and that it is "futile to seek for the representative of the manna (of Scripture) in any natural product, and alien to the whole gist of the narrative."

No rationalistic views can ever determine the nature of that miraculous and new "bread of heaven;" nor can they show that it "fell" or was "rained" by the Lord "from heaven" in any other than a miraculous and supernatural manner. I will, however, request that Mr. Hough-

ton, Dr. Seemann, and others will do me the justice to read that portion of my memoir (Part 2, vol. iii., second series, of the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature*) which relates to the different mannas.

If my time shall permit I will make some notes on the omissions in different articles in Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," and will take the liberty of forwarding them to Mr. Houghton before the publication of another edition of that work.

JOHN HOGG.

ON MAGNUS'S RADIATION EXPERIMENT.

30th July.

WITH regard to the observation of Herr Magnus (READER, p. 143, col. 1., par. 2) that, "if a small disc of platinum be placed in the non-luminous flame of a Bunsen's burner, the heat radiated by the flame is greatly increased, although, as a part of its heat is employed in causing the incandescence of the platinum, its temperature is, on the whole, lower than before," I would beg to suggest that it is a case of what I pointed out and predicted in October last (READER, p. 447, col. 1, end of par. 2, and p. 511, end), and that more is not radiated with the platinum than without it, but that more of what is radiated is capable of penetrating the surrounding medium, escaping absorption by its steam, and so reaching the thermometer. The rays of the bare flame, being from incandescent hydrogen or steam, are of those exact refrangibilities that are specially absorbable by steam, and thus spend themselves in heating the moist air of the flame's immediate neighbourhood. But, when the same supply of heat is radiated partly from a solid (whose spectrum is continuous), the rays are of all refrangibilities; only a few are picked out for absorption by the atmospheric steam; and the rest, reaching Herr Magnus's thermometer, give him the idea that more has been radiated than by the bare flame, which I submit is yet unproved.—E. L. GARBETT.

PROCEEDINGS OF FOREIGN ACADEMIES.

PARIS.

Academie des Sciences, Aug. 17.—THE Minister of Public Instruction transmitted an imperial decree confirming the nomination of M. De la Rive to the place of Foreign Associate *vice* the late M. Plana.—Father Secchi communicated some observations on the spectrum of Jupiter, to which we shall return.—M. Valz gave some emended elements of M. Tempel's comet (comet I., 1864.).—M. Husson gave an account of some recent cavern researches carried on near Toul.—A note on the ovariotomical operations performed by M. Kœberlé was read. It appears that, treated by his method, 75 per cent. of the patients get better, while, of the seven cases conducted at Strasbourg by various practitioners, all have proved fatal.—M. Ad. Chatin presented an important memoir on the proportions of sugar contained in the sap, and generally in vegetable juices. The memoir may be considered as a statistical essay on sugar in the vegetable kingdom. We shall return to this communication.—"Researches on the Microphytes and Microzoa" is the title of another communication on the spontaneous generation question, contributed by Dr. Lemaire. He remarks that the heterogenists demand that the employment of sulphuric acid and fire shall be dispensed with, as the question is purely a physiological one. M. Lemaire has therefore been content to observe in the vapour of atmosphere condensed by cold, studying it by means of the microscope at the moment of condensation. The air examined was obtained from three localities—Sologne, Romainville, and the Jardin des Plantes. M. Lemaire's researches show that at Sologne, where mostly fevers prevail, the air contains a great quantity of microphytes and microzoa, while that of Romainville, a very healthy locality, only affords a small proportion. The air of the Jardin des Plantes differs from both these localities. Dr. Lemaire mentions that organic matters in the air are only dangerous when they contain microphytes and microzoa.

Chemical papers were communicated by MM. Renaut, Kopp, and Caron. The former detailed some experiments with protochloride of copper, remarking especially upon the facility with which it undergoes alteration when exposed to the rays of the sun, and suggests some practical photographic use of it. M. Kopp described a process of extracting alizarine yellow from the alizarine green of commerce.—M. Caron's memoir was on the cementation of iron by the oxide of carbon. He considers that, in cementation as generally practised at red heat, the oxide of carbon cannot be looked upon as a useful agent; but the singular

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property which this gas possesses of decomposing at a low temperature in presence of iron sufficiently explains the divergence of opinions on the subject.

The titles of the physiological papers presented were as follows:—Oehl, "On the Reflex Action of the Pneumo-Gastric Nerve on the Submaxillary Gland." Davaine, "Reply to a communication from MM. Leplat and Jaillard relative to the action of *Bacteria* on the animal economy." Leplat and Jaillard, "On the Action of *Penicillium Glaucum* and *Oidium Tuckeri* on the Animal Economy."

M. Coulvier Gravier gave a *résumé* of his observations on the 10th of August meteors. Taking the mean of each set of three observations the hourly number from July 1 was as follows:—

July 1 . . .	3.9	Aug. 1 . . .	21.1
" 5 . . .	6.8	" 4 . . .	25.5
" 8 . . .	6.9	" 7 . . .	36.6
" 13 . . .	8.0	" 10 . . .	63.9
" 26 . . .	10.0	" 13 . . .	31.5
" 29 . . .	13.9		

This year the upward march of the maximum on the 9, 10, and 11 August has stopped, and even diminished, for the hourly number is below that of last year by 2.8. M. Gravier thinks this may only have been the case at his station.

M. Ferdinand de Lesseps transmitted the leveling of the Suez Canal, showing that the difference in level between the Mediterranean and Red Sea is something quite insignificant.

ART.

EXHIBITION OF THE PICTURES, &c., SELECTED BY THE PRIZE-HOLDERS OF THE LONDON ART-UNION, 1864.

THE Art-Union of London was established to promote the knowledge and love of the Fine Arts, and their general advancement in the British empire, by a wide diffusion of the works of native artists; and to elevate Art and encourage its professors by creating an increased demand for their works and an improved taste on the part of the public."

These words, printed on the fly-leaf of the present catalogue, clearly state the objects contemplated by the founders of this Society. The present Council would hardly like to point to the pictures now collected in the Suffolk Street Gallery as gratifying evidence either of the general advancement of British art or of the wide-spread knowledge and love of it evinced by the British public.

If we should judge of the influence exercised by this Society by the contents of the present Exhibition, we should feel strongly inclined to deny that its operations conduce in any way to the improvement of the public taste. The works of art selected by the prize-holders indicate, upon the whole, the lowest level of knowledge and taste. Of the 150 exhibited works it would be difficult to point out five that display qualities specially deserving of recognition and recompense. We are tempted, as we look, to affirm that the action of the Society is useless, if not mischievous, to the interests of that British art with which it affects to be mainly concerned. On one point we are inclined to hold a decided opinion: that is, that the unguided taste of individual prize-holders is not to be relied on, and that only a properly-qualified committee can be safely entrusted with the important duty of administering funds which are raised theoretically for the general advancement of art in the British empire.

The chief hindrances in the way of carrying out the declared intentions of the founders of the Society are probably inseparable from its constitution. These are—the power of individual choice, vested in the subscribers who may become prize-holders, and the necessity of appealing to a lukewarm public by the offer of a large number of prizes in this legally-established art-lottery. The result of both these laws of the Society is unpleasantly evident on the walls of the Suffolk Street Gallery. The right of choice, as it has been generally exercised, affords the best possible argument for depriving the subscribers of the power of so misusing it; and the class of cheap pictures called into existence to supply the demand of the smaller art-union prize-holders is anything but creditable to the character of British art.

It is, however, almost certain that the right of choice and numerous prizes are absolutely necessary to sustain the life of the Society; and the withdrawal of these inducements, on the pretext of a wiser application of the funds at its disposal, would lead to an immediate withdrawal of a large portion of the subscriptions by which it is maintained. We may regret, but we have no right to

object, that an uninformed prize-holder chooses to buy an indifferent work that accords with his fancy; and we may even respect the assumption, though we are unable to discern any sufficient grounds for it in the Exhibition for the current year, that the general improvement of taste, through the action of the Society, will in time raise the whole character of the annual exhibition of prizes.

The distribution of the funds through a number of prizes of small amounts we look upon as a more serious evil. The greater the value of the prize the more probable it is that the holder of it will consult with capable advisers as to the wisest mode of investing it. At present a certain class of producers is mainly encouraged; but the encouragement of good art is another matter: it neither is nor can be promoted by the present action of the Society, except to the limited extent wherein the Council reserve to themselves the right of commissioning artists and engravers to execute the very best work they are able to produce.

The exhibition of Mr. Lumb Stocks's engraving from Mr. Frith's picture of Claude Duval affords an illustration of the encouragement that has been wisely given to the highest branch of engraving and to one of its most distinguished professors; and the result approves itself to all those who desire to maintain an art which the publishers generally have tabooed, in the shape of one of the best prints of modern times. And indeed it may be noted here that, although the prints issued by the Council of the Society have been generally, and perhaps, in some cases, justly censured, it is precisely in this direction that their labours deserve sincere acknowledgment. Their dealings with engravers have been conducted in a fair and liberal spirit that has not always been met as it deserved on the part of those whose interests have always been the objects of their care; and we are inclined to believe that the distribution in remote quarters of the engravings published in the name of the Society has done more to improve the taste of the people than the purchase of all the prizes that have been promiscuously selected since its foundation.

The funds which are retained by the Council for the purpose of direct commissions are probably the only portion of its revenue which is spent with a conscientious regard to the interests and advancement of art; all besides is devoted to the gratification of individual fancies and predilections. Were it possible to apply the large funds annually raised and delegated to ignorant purchasers, who usually appropriate them to the purchase of second and third rate pictures, to the real encouragement of art, by vesting powers in the Council to give direct commissions to artists of promise and repute, we might look for some worthy results to be achieved by the establishment and maintenance of the London Art-Union. As the Council is elected by the body of subscribers, a certain number of its members being annually replaced, the probability of jobbery is sufficiently remote. It may well consist of men of good-taste and judgment, capable of exercising a wise discretion and choice; and therefore, under such a modification of the constitution of the Society, the prizes would increase in value, even supposing the present number of 150 should be maintained.

Looking to the interests of art, it would, indeed, be well if the money now spent upon 150 paintings were set apart for the purpose of direct commissions to young painters, more particularly, whose works have already shown promise and demand encouragement. The production of twenty pictures of this class would have a better effect upon the art of the country than the purchase of all the accessible cheap pictures in England; for it must be remembered that, to the prize-holders, the choice of pictures in the London exhibitions is after all extremely limited. Every first-class work is appropriated by private purchasers or dealers before they come into the field; and it is among indifferent as well as low-priced works that their choice must be made.

It is to be feared, however, that the spirit of the lottery is opposed to any modification which would either delegate the power of choice now vested in the subscribers or limit the number of prizes. We are told that the plan has been tried in provincial societies of the same nature, with results that give no encouragement to the Council of the parent Society to adopt it. The time may come when the prudence of a change may commend itself alike to the Council and to the general body; at present the only encouragement it affords is an encouragement to produce a class of pictures at prices calculated to meet the value of the prizes awarded at the annual distribution.

Looking to the present Exhibition, we should be inclined to think that the London Art-Union is established especially for the benefit of the society in whose gallery it is displayed. Fifty per cent., or seventy-five of the pictures, have been selected from the Suffolk Street Gallery, the majority of which are landscapes of no very high order. Considering the benefit which has accrued to this Society, we do think that they might have taken a little more pains to render their Exhibition-room attractive. Nothing can be more squalid and miserable than its general appearance, with its bare walls covered with hooks and nails and the uncleaned *debris* of their late Exhibition. A little common drapery behind and above the pictures might surely have been afforded. Pictures, like jewels, require an appropriate setting; good ones are made to look more valuable by it, indifferent ones are made to look tolerable. The remaining seventy-five works are chosen from the other exhibitions in the proportions of twenty-seven from the Royal Academy, eighteen from the British Institution, six from the Water-Colour Society, sixteen from the Institute of Water-Colour Painters, and eight from the Scottish Academy. The chief prize of £200 has been spent on Mr. G. Sant's landscape, "The Bishop-ton Valley," exhibited in the Royal Academy. The two £150 prizes are represented respectively by "The Pastor's Visit," by Mr. W. Crosby, and by Mr. Clint's "Regatta at Henley-on-Thames," both of which have been selected from the Suffolk Street Gallery. Two of the three £100 prizes are landscapes by Mr. Gosling and Mr. A. W. Williams, chosen from the same gallery; the third being a water-colour drawing of modest pretensions by Mr. Smallfield, entitled "The Time of Roses," from the Water-Colour Society. Of the five £75 prizes four are landscapes, three of which have been selected from Suffolk Street and one from the Royal Academy. Mr. W. V. Herbert's Eastern subject, "A Calm Night," exhibited in the Royal Academy, is included among the £75 prizes; and it may be noted as one of the best works chosen during the present year. Seven out of the nine £50 prizes fall to the lot of the same fortunate Institution. The lesser prizes do not allow of the purchase of any important works, and the holders of them are hampered in their selection by the fact that the best specimens of the class of works which is open to them to choose from have already been appropriated by purchasers ever on the look-out for low-priced works of merit. The Exhibition, on the whole, is most unsatisfactory when taken in connexion with the objects set forth in the words placed at the head of the present article.

ART NOTES.

BARON MAROCHETTI is now in Glasgow arranging the site of the Albert monument to be erected there.

THE Council of the Architectural Museum at South Kensington has issued the following list of prizes to *bonâ fide* art-workmen:—

For Wood Carving.—A first prize of £30 for the best, and a second prize of £10 for the next best carving of a pulpit panel in oak, the subject being "The Good Samaritan," executed in relief, architecturally treated, and with appropriate mouldings.

For Silver Work.—A first prize of £10 for the best, and a second prize of five guineas for the next best reproduction in silver, on a reduced scale, of a cast in the Architectural Museum collection representing a group of leaves. The special object of this prize is to encourage hand-tooling or chasing.

For Enamels.—A prize of £10, given by the Ecclesiological Society of London and Mr. Beresford-Hope, for a rosette, of the size and design of the engraving, after a specified pattern, executed in transparent enamels on silver. The colours to be of not less than nine separate tints.

Another prize of £10, given by Mr. Ruskin, is offered for a rosette, of similar size and design, executed in opaque enamels on a ground of copper.

The adjudication of both the prizes for enamels will be conducted by the Committee of the Ecclesiological Society conjointly with Mr. Ruskin, Mr. J. C. Robinson, and Mr. W. Burges. Information may be obtained of Mr. Joseph Clarke, Honorary Secretary, 13, Stratford Place, London, W. *Bonâ fide* art-workmen only can receive prizes.

"THERE is a chance," says the *Flaneur* of the *Star*, "that the decorations of the large room in the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi, commenced nearly a hundred years ago by Barry, will shortly be finished, the task having been allotted to Messrs.

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Cope and Horsley. What a strange story is that! Barry, when engaged on the work, never moved from the room, sleeping on a bed placed in a corner and living on gruel. He was expelled from the Academy for insulting Sir Joshua Reynolds by telling him that his lectures were 'stuff'; and George III.'s approval of the expulsion, written in his own hand, is still to be seen on the Academy roll. The subject of the decorations was the domestic life of George III. at Windsor; but it is now changed, and is to represent the domestic life of Queen Victoria at the same place." The same authority states that "the game of croquet, which has had its literary exponent in Captain Mayne Reid, is now invading the realms of art, Mr. Marcus Stone being engaged on a large picture of Croquet."

MUSIC.

MUSICAL NOTES.

THERE is nothing for the moment to report on at length in the musical world of London. Mr. Mellon's admirable concerts still continue to fill Covent Garden Theatre, the programmes on popular as on "classical" nights being skilfully varied so as to give a maximum of satisfaction to a maximum variety of tastes. Miss Marie Krebs played last week, at a Mendelssohn night, the G minor Pianoforte Concerto, and this week essays that of Beethoven in E flat.

THE first of the approaching country festivals, the meeting of the three choirs at Hereford, takes place next week. The programme of the performances includes no absolutely new work, but has plenty in it to attract all lovers of great music. On the first morning Beethoven's immortal First "Service" is to be performed, along with the two first parts of "The Creation." On Thursday the programme is miscellaneous, comprising half of Spohr's "Fall of Babylon," Rossini's "Stabat," and parts of "Judas" and "Israel." The other two mornings are occupied by "Elijah" and "The Messiah." The evening concerts show a desirable array of entire works or large "selections," including Mr. Benedict's "Cœur de Lion," Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," and a good piece of "Oberon," besides two symphonies (Mozart's "Jupiter" and Beethoven's C minor), and the usual supplement of miscellaneous bits. Such a feast of music as this, to say nothing of the drawing power of a corps of artists which includes the names of Titiens, Sherrington, Sainton-Dolby, Reeves, and Santley, ought to fill the pleasant old city with the musical folk of all the counties round.

A NEW "Opera di Camera," composed by Mr. Balfe, is to be produced by Mr. and Mrs. German Reed for the first time on Thursday evening next, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration.

A PARIS letter of a contemporary mentions that Rossini, who seems fond of making the acquaintance of artists of renown, had a visit at his villa in Passy from Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, and expressed the highest admiration of the singing of the English soprano. With regard to certain recently-issued songs of the master, a "Musician," writing to the *Orchestra*, states that the "Ariettes," lately given to the world by a well-known publishing-house as new compositions, were published some time ago in Paris. This first publication appears to have been surreptitious, the pieces having been merely improvisations of the composer in the album of the Queen of Spain. No blame is attributed to the English publisher, who is said to have given a large sum for these little pieces.

THE inauguration of Rossini's statue at Pesaro came off, according to a telegram from Turin, with due éclat on Sunday last. The hymn composed by Mercadante for the occasion was sung, and much applauded. Two members of the government took part in the ceremony, and much enthusiasm was shown by the people.

THE "Africaness" of Meyerbeer, now that its production is definitively in prospect, continues to furnish as much subject for chit-chat as when it reposed in its composer's portfolio. Mlle. Sax, whom the management of the Grand Opera have secured as the representative of the principal part, is to have her official salary raised, it is said, to 70,000 francs a year. M. Naudin, as the principal tenor, is to have 10,000 francs a month.

A MONUMENT to the memory of Meyerbeer is projected in Italy.

M. BERLIOZ is among the musicians who received "decorations" on the occasion of the Emperor's fête.

MR. BENEDICT has been elected a Corresponding Member of the Académie des Beaux-Arts. M.

Flotow was elected at the same time in the place of Signor Verdi, who received the higher title of Foreign Associate.

HERR RICHARD WAGNER is now attached *en permanence* to the court of the young King Ludwig II. of Bavaria. He receives a stipend of 4000 florins annually.

THE Opéra Comique in Paris is not expected to open before the 1st or 2nd of September.

THE success of the one-legged (male) operadancer, who has been drawing crowded houses to one of the Viennese theatres, has provoked imitations of the absurdity. The imitators, however, have failed.

THE gala-performance given at the Grand Opera in honour of the visit of the King of Spain appears to have consisted of the ballet of "Nemea" only. Was this the best "dish to set before a king" that the petted national theatre could furnish? The poverty of the entertainment, however, seems to have been made up for by the "sumptuousness" of the spectacle presented in front of the footlights—two courts *en grande tenue*, with infinite flashing of diamonds and blaze of official uniforms.

AT the sale of the Rev. W. Gostling's library in 1777 a collection of old madrigals was sold in one lot for £3. 10s. That collection was again brought under the hammer of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson on Tuesday last, when it was separated wisely into separate lots, and produced about £200. Of these the most remarkable sold as follows:—Yonge's "Musica Transalpina," the first publication of English words to foreign music, two books, 1588-97, £10. 15s.; the first set of Italian madrigals Englished by T. Watson, 1590, £6; Kirby's first set of English madrigals, £21; Weelkes's madrigals to three, four, five, and six voices, 1597, £8. 18s. 6d.; another set of Weelkes's madrigals, of five and six parts, 1600, £9; Weelkes's ballets and madrigals, 1608, £8. 15s.; Wilbye's madrigals, first and second sets, 1598-1609, £29; Morley's first Booke of Balletts, 1595, £16. 10s.; Morley's madrigals to five voices, 1598, £17. 10s.; Morley's canzonets, 1606, £16; Morley's madrigals to four voices, 1600, £8. 12s.; Morley's "Triumphes of Oriana," a set of madrigals written in honour of Queen Elizabeth, 1601, £12. 12s.; Bateson's first set of madrigals, 1604, £12; Giovanni Croce, "Musica Sacra," 1608, £10. 15s.

MUSIC FOR NEXT WEEK.

AUGUST 22nd to 27th.

Mr. Mellon's Promenade Concerts, Covent Garden Opera-house. (Mendelssohn night on Thursday.)

THE DRAMA.

MR. G. BELMORE IN A NEW DRAMA AT THE MARYLEBONE.

THE announcement that Mr. G. Belmore, the excellent comedian of the Princess's and Drury Lane, would appear in a new drama at the Marylebone attracted us to that somewhat out-of-the-way theatre on Monday evening. On referring to the play-bill, we found that the new drama was entitled "The Summer and Winter of Life; a Story of Country Lanes and London Streets," and we suspected that a Marylebone adaptation of "Les Pauvres de Paris" was impending. The suspicion was ill-founded, however. On the rising of the curtain we found that we were in even more familiar company, and might easily have made out the story of the drama from the indications of the first scene. What immediately struck us was the emphatic resemblance which this "new and original" piece bore to another new and original piece which we saw enacted on the same stage about a year ago, under the title of "The Repentant; or, the Ticket-of-Leave." It was, in fact, the old-as-the-hills story of the wicked "squire" and the virtuous farmer's daughter over again, reproduced with extraordinary faithfulness of detail, and making us wonder whether the manager can have found by long experience that the *habitués* of the Marylebone are incapable of understanding any other. Certainly the *donnée* of the story is as simple as a small sum in addition. As we remarked in noticing Mr. Dion Bouicault's highly successful "Streets of London" three weeks back, in melodrama we must not look for a close adherence to nature, and we must expect to see vice and virtue painted with the broadest outlines and in the most *saississant* colours. The *Squire Danvers* of "The Summer and Winter of Life," who was the *Squire Baker* of "The Repentant," is a reprobate without a redeeming virtue; his intended victim is "commonly called the Pride of the Village," as we are

reminded by the play-bill in the present instance. And the village may well be proud of her; for more spotless innocence and unsophisticated beauty never defended themselves against the lawless enterprises of "gilded vice." According to the view of the authors of these pieces, there has been no progress since the Middle Ages, except, perhaps, in point of costume; and they delight in representing the relations between the "squire" and the "villagers" as established upon a strictly feudal basis. It is impossible to suppose that a railway-whistle has ever waked an echo in the land over which *Squire Danvers* rules as "lord of the manor," or that any visible authority more respectable than the comic stage-beadle watches over the administration of the law there. A court of justice is, indeed, made to appear as a convenient aid to *Squire Danvers*, who uses it to transport an innocent but inconvenient brother of the "Pride of the Village," and, when that ill-used young man is being taken from the felon's dock, rushes forward, without respect for the presence of the judge, exclaiming, "Now to secure the girl!"—the girl having suggestively fallen senseless on the floor of the court. How the unconquerably virtuous village maiden is remorsefully pursued by the *Squire*, who is constantly getting her "into his power," only to lose her again before his success has been of any great advantage to him, forms the back-bone of the story, the vertebrae of which may be disposed with some variety of arrangement. Two characters, varying as to external presentment, are constant and necessary to the working out of the poetical justice which, in default of a more natural and realistic treatment, crowns the end: these are a lover from beyond the seas to bring succour and "gold" to the persecuted heroine, and a "cr-reature" to perform all the wicked behests of the *Squire* until the right moment is reached for turning round upon him and bringing all his ill-doings simultaneously to light and reprobation. In "The Summer and Winter of Life" the "creature" of *Squire Danvers* has formerly been a gambler, and has made the mistake of forging the *Squire's* name to a cheque for an unstated amount; the *Squire* holds the mendacious document *in terrorem* over him, and, by applying the gentle stimulus of fear, gets all his dirtiest work done with punctuality and despatch. Vicious and astute as he is in his villainy, the *Squire* has somehow weakly addicted himself to the habit of carrying about with him the forged cheque, and, when he most needs the services of his "slave," gives that person a favourable opportunity for recovering possession of the incriminating piece of paper, and of going over to his master's enemies, with disturbed conscience, but with a courage that is not to be shaken by the blackest looks of the "baffled" *Squire*. Generally it is characteristic of these evil-disposed "squires" that they are unfortunate in the selection of their "instruments." The pistols they employ never kill the right persons; they are sure to cut their own fingers with the knives they attempt to use against their foes; they come to grief invariably through their own stupidity. Would it really not answer the manager's purpose to try a drama newer and better of its kind? A something in the *timbre* of the shouts which greeted portions of the drama produced on Monday evening leads us to think that such an experiment, if fairly tried, would be successful. The attempt to accustom his audience to better dramas would be honourable to the manager of the Marylebone, who has done wonders in another direction—positively educating his gallery patrons until, in respect of conduct while in the theatre, they are models of orderly behaviour. That he is enterprising, the engagement of such an actor as Mr. G. Belmore is a proof; we heartily wish he would go a few steps further, and break new ground as to the quality of his pieces. A good deal more of nature might, we feel sure, be set before his present audiences. Meanwhile, it would seem, the music-halls are being allowed a dangerous start; and it is against these places of entertainment that the minor theatres have to bid for support. To return to "The Summer and Winter of Life:" there is little or nothing to be said of the acting of the piece. Mr. G. Belmore's delicate style of acting is blunted by the coarseness with which it is brought into contact; still, in the earlier parts of the piece, he contrives to keep the audience "on a roar" by his representation of a cowardly pickpocket linked to a bullying ruffian, the humour of whose character is exhibited by his giving repeated smacks of the face to his pusillanimous companion. As Mr. G. Belmore is engaged for several weeks—previous to the commencement of the season at Drury Lane—we shall hope to see him in some part more worthy of his striking talent.

THE READER.

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affords all the comforts of an English home. Terms £100 to
£150 per annum. Pupils received for the Modern Languages
only. Address, post-paid, The British Chaplain, 52, Rue de
Lorraine. St. Germain-en-Laye, Paris.

PARIS: YOUNG LADIES' EDUCATION.
Established at Paris-Passy, by Madame DUCHESNE, and
directed by Mesdames VERTEUIL and LEMAIRE, 56, Rue de la
Tour. This INSTITUTION, situated in a most healthful neigh-
bourhood, remote from the business quarter, presents all the
advantages of salubrity and comfort, which render the board-
ing schools extra muros so much in favour. It has a large
shrubbery thickly planted with trees, an extensive garden,
and commodious dormitories, and is in close proximity with
the Bois de Boulogne. The course of study is most com-
plete, and includes the living languages and the elegant arts.
A physician is specially attached to the Institute. The terms
vary with the age of the Pupils.

A detailed Prospectus of the Establishment, and the
Studies pursued in it, will be sent, on application, to any
address. References can be given to some of the best Eng-
lish families, whose children have been educated there.

CLASSICAL AND MODERN MUSIC.—
Madame JOSEPH KREMER, Pupil of Messrs. Henry
and Jacques Herz, Philoput, and other Eminent Masters,
from the Conservatoire de Musique of Paris, has the honour
to announce that she is prepared to give LESSONS on the
PIANOFORTE. Apply at No. 8, Shrewsbury Road, West-
bourne Park, W.

MUSIC.—THE ART OF HARMONY
and COMPOSITION SIMPLIFIED and TAUGHT
in a new Style and through a new Method, by means of which
Pupils are enabled to Compose after a few Lessons. Pupils
attended at their own residence, or at the Professor's, Mr.
JOSEPH KREMER, from Paris, 8, Shrewsbury Road,
Westbourne Park, W.

TO LADIES, COLLEGES and SCHOOLS.
—A married Lecturer and Professor of Modern Lan-
guages would be glad to extend his connection. Terms
moderate. Distance no object. For Particulars apply to
"PROFESSOR," University Tutorial Association, 9, Pall Mall
East.

THE READER.

27 AUGUST, 1864.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOSEPH GILLOTT, METALLIC PEN-MAKER to the QUEEN, begs to inform the commercial world, scholastic institutions, and the public generally, that, by a novel application of his unrivalled machinery for making steel pens, he has introduced a new series of his useful productions which, for excellence of temper, quality of material, and, above all, cheapness in price, must ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; they are put up in boxes containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of numerous persons engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his warranted school and public pens, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of writing taught in schools.

Sold retail by all stationers and booksellers. Merchants and wholesale dealers can be supplied at the works, Graham Street, Birmingham; at 91, John Street, New York; and at 37, Gracechurch Street, London.

THE WINDSOR SCHOOL DESKS

(PATENTED). INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862. CLASS 29, No. 5529. WORTH THE ATTENTION OF THE CLERGY, AND SCHOOL PROPRIETORS.

Each group, seating twenty-four, transforms into—
6 backed seats } for 24 for { meetings, services.
3 level tables & seats } treats, school reading-rooms.
2 square classes } Sunday-schools.

As INVENTED for, and used in the Royal Free Schools Windsor, and in Her Majesty's New Schools at Osborne, Weymouth, Isle of Wight.

SANCTIONED by Government, approved by H.M. Inspectors of Schools. In use at Eton College; and 200 other Colleges and Schools.

SPECIMENS at Educational Museum, South Kensington; Educational Depot, 11, Adam Street, Adelphi; S. P. C. K. Depots, Manchester, Oxford, Cambridge; St. Stephen's School, Norwich, &c., &c.

* * * THE CLERGY are respectfully requested to examine these Desks, and the Testimonials supporting them, before adopting any others.

ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR, with Prices, &c., from
ALFRED WILLIAMS, Manufactory, Windsor.

PARTRIDGE AND COZENS,

MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, 192, FLEET STREET, corner of Chancery Lane.—Carriage paid to the Country on Orders exceeding 20s.—THE LARGEST and most varied Stock in the Kingdom of Note, Letter, and Foolscap Papers, Envelopes, Account and MS. Books, Household Papers, &c.—PARTRIDGE and COZENS' celebrated GUINEA CASE of STATIONERY forwarded free to any Railway Station in England on receipt of Post-office Order.—NO CHARGE for Plain Stamping Crests, Arms, or Address on Paper or Envelopes. Coloured Stamping (Relief) reduced to 1s. per 100. Polished Steel Crest Dies engraved for 5s. Business or Address Dies from 3s.—SCHOOL STATIONERY supplied on the most liberal terms.—Illustrated Price List of Inkstands, Despatch Boxes, Stationery Cabinets, Postage Scales, Writing Cases, &c., post free. PARTRIDGE and COZENS, 192, Fleet Street, E.C.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This Delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE," is prepared solely by LEA and PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

* * * Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the PROPRIETORS, Worcester; Messrs. CROSS and BLACKWELL; Messrs. BARCLAY and SON, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

CAUTION.—COCKS'S CELEBRATED

READING SAUCE, for Fish, Game, Steaks, Soups, Gravies, Hot and Cold Meats, and unrivalled for general use, is sold by all respectable Dealers in Sauces. It is manufactured only by the Executors of the Sole Proprietor, CHARLES COCKS, 6, DUKE STREET, READING, the Original Sauce Warehouse.

ALL OTHERS ARE SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

MESSRS WOTHERSPOON & CO. have been appointed Starch Purveyors to H.R.H. the PRINCESS OF WALES. This Starch is used in the ROYAL LAUNDRY, and was awarded a PRIZE MEDAL, 1862. Sold by all Grocers, Chandlers, &c.

WOTHERSPOON & Co., Glasgow and London.

"Genuine Arrowroot alone possesses all the most valuable nutritive and demulcent properties. As a diet for children, either in health or sickness, it has unquestionably no equal, and in cases of inflammatory action it is frequently indispensable."

THE COLONIAL ARROWROOT ASSO-

CIATION, Established by Proprietors of Estates in the West Indies, continue to import THE FINEST ARROWROOT, as certified by Dr. Lankester (Government Food Analyst), who writes—"I find it to be entirely composed of the *fecula* of the Genuine Arrowroot Plant, and of excellent quality"—which testimony is also confirmed by Dr. Hassall, Author of "Adulterations Detected," and other Works on Food, and a copy of whose published Analysis will be given with each Package.

In Tins, 1 and 2 lbs., at 1s. 6d. per lb.; 6 lbs. at 1s. 4d. per lb.; 12 lbs. at 1s. 3d. per lb.; or in the Original Sealed Packages, as Imported, weighing about 31 lbs., at 1s. per lb.

NEVELL & CO., Sole Agents and Consignees, Italian Warehousemen, 5, Eccleston Street, Belgravia, London, S.W.

Established 1828.

RAILWAY GREASE, COLLIERY ANTI-FRICTION and MILL GREASES, and LUBRICATING OILS.

TURPENTINE, a perfect Substitute for Turpentine, at less than one-third the Price.

PATENT CAZELINE Burning Oil, adapted to all Paraffin and Petroleum Lamps.

Terms and Particulars on Application.

CASELL, SMITH, & Co., 30, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

SHIRTS FOR EVENING WEAR.

CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE have just received from PARIS a large assortment of FRILLED, EMBROIDERED, and PLAITED SHIRT FRONTS, of Elegant and perfectly New Designs. Price per Shirt, from 10s. 6d. **CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE**, Shirt Makers and Hosiers, 11, Wigmore Street, W.

THE LIGHTEST ARTICLES FOR SUMMER WEAR.

THRESHER'S INDIA GAUZE WAISTCOATS.

THRESHER'S INDIA TWEED SUITS.

THRESHER'S KASHMIR SHIRTS.

Sold only by THRESHER and GLENNY, 152, Strand, next Door to Somerset House.

N.B.—Lists of Prices on Application.

TO CLERGYMEN, CHURCHWARDENS, AND ARCHITECTS (ONLY).

GILBERT J. FRENCH, Bolton, Lancashire, sends, post free on application, an Illustrated CATALOGUE of his MANUFACTURES for Use in the Church of England, including full particulars of Communion Linens, Altar Cloths, Carpets, Robes, Surplices, &c. Having no authorized agents, all orders are executed exclusively at Bolton, and delivered carriage free when the railway arrangements admit of prepayment. Direct communication by letter is respectfully invited as most convenient, satisfactory, and economical.

Now ready,

PRIZE POEMS receiving the 100 Guineas

offered in the Advertisements, "HO! FOR A SHAKSPEARE!" and awarded by Messrs. Webster, J. Stirling Coyne, Andrew Halliday, George Rose, and Thomas S. Stuart. Illustrated with Lithographic Portraits of Queen Elizabeth and the Queen of Beauty. Can be had, GRATIS, at all the best drapers in the kingdom, or forwarded, on receipt of stamped address to DAY and SONS, Lithographers to the Queen, Publishers, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

THE FURNISHING of BED-ROOMS.—

HEAL and SON have observed for some time that it would be advantageous to their Customers to see a much larger selection of BED-ROOM FURNITURE than is usually displayed, and that, to judge properly of the style and effect of the different descriptions of Furniture, it is necessary that each description should be placed in separate rooms. They have therefore erected large and additional Show-Rooms, by which they are enabled not only to extend their show of Iron, Brass, and Wood Bedsteads, and Bed-room Furniture, beyond what they believe has ever been attempted, but also to provide several small Rooms for the purpose of keeping complete Suites of Bed-room Furniture in the different styles.

Japanese Deal Goods may be seen in complete suites of five or six different colours, some of them light and ornamental, and others of a plainer description. Suites of Stained Deal Gothic Furniture, Polished Deal, Oak, and Walnut, are also set apart in separate Rooms, so that Customers are able to see the effect as it would appear in their own Rooms. A Suite of very superior Gothic Oak Furniture will generally be kept in stock, and from time to time new and select Furniture in various Woods will be added.

Bed Furniture are fitted to the Bedsteads in large numbers, so that a complete assortment may be seen, and the effect of any particular Pattern ascertained as it would appear on the Bedstead.

A very large Stock of BEDDING (Heal and Son's original trade) is placed on the Bedsteads.

The Stock of Mahogany Goods for the better Bed-rooms, and Japanese Goods for plain and Servants' use, is very greatly increased. The entire Stock is arranged in Eight Rooms, Six Galleries (each 120 feet long), and Two large Ground Floors, the whole forming as complete an assortment of Bed-room Furniture as they think can possibly be desired.

Every attention is paid to the manufacture of the Cabinet-work, and they have just erected large Workshops on the Premises for this purpose, that the manufacture may be under their own immediate care.

Their Bedding Trade receives their constant and personal attention, every article being made on the Premises.

They particularly call attention to their Patent Spring Mattress, the Somnier Elastique Portatif. It is portable, durable, and elastic, and lower in price than the old Spring Mattress.

HEAL and Son's Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-room Furniture sent free by post.—196, 197, 198, Tottenham Court Road, London.

FILTERS.—BAD WATER.—FILTERS.

The reasons why the PATENT MOULDED CARBON BLOCK FILTERS, the newest and most useful invention of the age, are so successful, and are so superior to the old sponge, sand, and loose charcoal filters, are—1st. Because they cannot get foul on the inside; 2nd. They can be cleaned without being sent back to the maker; 3rd. They purify as well as filter water; Lastly, they can be adapted to a greater variety of purposes, and are cheaper in price. To enable persons to become fully acquainted with these excellent Filters, an Illustrated Catalogue, Testimonials, &c., are sent free by post on application to the Makers, Messrs. J. ATKINS and SON, 62, Fleet Street, E.C., City side Temple Bar.

BATHS.—DEANE'S DOMESTIC BATHS.

The bath department of Deane & Co.'s warehouses contains an extensive stock of shower, hip, plunging, sponging, nursery, and every description of bath for family use. Each article is of the best material and workmanship, and at the lowest possible prices. Patent gas bath, simple, efficient, and economical. Bath rooms fitted complete. Deane & Co.'s Pamphlet on Baths and Bathing, with Engravings, gratis, and post free. Deane and Co., 46, King William Street, London Bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,

GRAEFENBERG VILLA, NEW BARNET, HERTS, close to the Railway Station, under the direction of Mr. MERCALFE (Proprietor of the Hydropathic Establishment, Priesnitz House, Paddington Green, W.)

New Barnet, admitted by the Medical Profession to be one of the most salubrious spots in England, adjoins Hadley Wood, and is within half-an-hour's ride by the Great Northern Railway of the King's Cross Station, from whence trains start every hour.

For Terms and Prospectuses apply to Mrs. WESTON, Graefenberg Villa, as above.

CHURCH, TURRET, & STABLE CLOCKS,

BY
T. COOKE AND SONS,
31, Southampton Street, Strand, London.

MANUFACTORY—
BUCKINGHAM WORKS, YORK.

SMITH, BECK, AND BECK'S NEW

MERCURIAL MAXIMUM THERMOMETER.—This instrument cannot be put out of order, and registers the heat with the greatest accuracy. A description sent free by post, or to be had on application at 31, Cornhill, E.C.

PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY, at

MOORE and MOORE'S, 104, Bishopsgate Street Within.—These pianos are of rare excellence, with the best improvements recently applied, which effect a grand, pure, and delightful equality of tone, that stands unrivalled. Prices from 18 guineas. First-class pianos for hire, on easy terms of purchase. Jury award, International Exhibition: Honourable Mention "for good and cheap pianos." Carriage free.

MR. HOWARD, Surgeon Dentist, 52, Fleet

Street, has introduced an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth stopped, and rendered sound and useful in mastication. —52 Fleet Street. At home from 10 till 5.

TEETH AND PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

—Messrs. LEWIN MOSELY and SONS, 30, BERNERS STREET, OXFORD STREET, and 448, STRAND (Opposite Charing Cross Railway Station), Established 1820, offer to the Public a medium for supplying Artificial Teeth on a system of PAINLESS DENTISTRY. These Teeth are cheaper, more natural, comfortable, and durable, than any yet produced. They are self-adhesive, affording support to loose teeth, rendering unnecessary either wires or ligatures, require but one visit to fit, and are supplied at prices completely defying competition. Consultation free. Teeth from 5s. Sets, 5, 7, 10, and 15 Guineas, warranted. For the efficacy, utility, and success of this system, vide "Lancet."

* * * No connection with any one of the same name.

DENTAL SURGERY.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY'S

IMPROVEMENTS in the CONSTRUCTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Gums, and Palates (on an India-rubber base), are secured by letters patent, dated December, 1862, whereby the continual outlay of new teeth is avoided, and alterations from any cause being easily remedied, all wires and fastenings are unnecessary; sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unobtainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured; while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. Consultations free.

* * * NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OF THE SAME NAME.

9, GROSVENOR STREET.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are

confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient, are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the kingdom.—CAUTION! Be sure to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

TRADE MARK—AN ARK.

BRYANT and MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, and CIGAR LIGHTS ignite only on the Box.

These Safety Matches, Vestas, &c., contain neither phosphorus nor sulphur; are not poisonous; and, igniting only on the box, afford to life and property great protection against accidental fires.

WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E.

Observe the Trade Mark—AN ARK.

FOR EVERY HOME AN EXCELSIOR

SEWING AND EMBROIDERING MACHINE is the simplest, cheapest, and best; doing every variety of domestic and fancy work in a superior manner. Price from £6. 6s.

WRIGHT and MANX, 143, Holborn Bars, London, E.C.

Manufactory—Gipping Works, Ipswich.

CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE AND

ORMOLU FOR DINING-ROOM AND LIBRARY, CANDELABRA, MODERATOR LAMP in Bronze, Ormolu, China, and Glass. STATUETTES in Porcelain, Vases and other Ornaments in a Show Room erected expressly for these Articles.

OSLER, 45, Oxford Street, W.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS.

Wall Lights and Lustres, for Gas and Candles, Table Glass, &c. Glass Dinner Services, for Twelve Persons, from £7. 15s. Glass Dessert Services, for Twelve Persons, from £2. All Articles marked in plain figures.

Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for presents. Messrs. Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

LONDON.—SHOW ROOMS, 45, OXFORD STREET, W.

BIRMINGHAM.—MANUFACTORY and SHOW ROOMS, BROAD STREET.

Established 1807.

THE READER.

27 AUGUST, 1864.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1864,

READ AT THE

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 12th AUGUST, 1864.

SIR JAMES BULLER EAST, BART., D.C.L., IN THE CHAIR.

The duty once more devolves upon the Directors of making a Report to the Proprietors on the transactions of the past year, and, as usual, they commence it by a reference to the particulars exhibited in the Surplus Fund Account. These particulars are as follow:—

INCOME OF THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1864.				CHARGE OF THE YEAR.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance of Account, 30th June, 1863	523,268	12	11	Dividend to Proprietors	10,323	15	0
Premiums on New Assurances	23,683	14	1	Claims on decease of Lives Assured	190,324	2	0
Ditto Old Ditto	288,296	1	4	Additions to those under Participating Policies	15,993	9	8
	311,979	15	5	Policies surrendered	12,958	13	1
Interest from Investments	81,146	13	10	Reassurances, New	8,089	12	2
	393,126	9	3	Ditto Old	38,413	5	7
Profit on the Sale of Securities	17,515	16	8		274,779	2	6
Total Income	410,642	5	11	Commission	9,518	19	3
	£938,910	18	10	Medical Fees	718	7	2
				Income-tax	2,567	4	5
				Expenses of Management	12,926	18	6
					300,510	11	10
				Total Charge	310,834	6	10
				Balance of Account, 30th June, 1864	628,076	12	0
					£938,910	18	10

Examined and approved, THOMAS ALLEN, } Auditors.
HENRY ROSE, }

Here it will be seen that the total income of the year is £410,642. 5s. 11d., and the total charge £310,834. 6s. 10d. The difference—£99,807. 19s. 1d.—increases the Surplus Fund to £628,076. 12s. The difference last year, it may be remembered, was £50,875. 18s. 7d.

The income of the year is greater than that of the preceding one by nearly £22,000. The increase is mainly attributable to the profit derived from the sale of premises in the City, and elsewhere.

With exception of the payments on account of Reassurance, and those to the Proprietors, all the items of charge are less than those of the previous year. Thus, the sum paid for claims is less by £27,000, and that for surrender of policies by £5300. A considerable reduction, too, is observable in the expenses of management, arising from a diminution in the number of the Board, and from other circumstances. The Balance Sheet is as follows:—

BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Interest due to Proprietors	5,432	14	9	Amount invested in fixed Mortgages	903,790	1	6
Claims on decease of Lives Assured and additions thereto unpaid	45,319	15	10	Ditto ditto decreasing Mortgages	132,067	3	8
Cash Bonus due to Policy-holders	574	2	8	Ditto ditto Reversions	357,390	5	1
Sundry Accounts	1,015	10	10	Ditto ditto Funded Securities	402,148	18	4
Value (1862) of Sums Assured	4,781,195	7	0	Ditto ditto Temporary Securities	31,354	4	8
Proprietors' Fund	£190,187	10	0	Current Interest on the above Investments	28,085	1	3
Surplus Fund, as above	628,076	12	0	Cash and Bills	12,891	13	11
	818,264	2	0	Advanced on Security of the Company's Policies, &c.	120,524	16	0
	£5,651,801	13	1	Agents' Balances	32,177	2	3
				Sundry Accounts	28,957	8	1
				Value (1862) of Assurance Premiums	3,568,151	7	8
				Value (1862) of Reassurances	34,263	10	8
					£5,651,801	13	1

Examined and approved, THOMAS ALLEN, } Auditors.
HENRY ROSE, }

The Assets here specified remain nearly as they were in the last Report, except that the amount invested in Reversions is increased, and that in fixed mortgages is diminished. The balance of the Surplus Fund is, of course, increased (as it should be) from £528,268. 12s. 11d. to £628,076. 12s.

THE TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY ARE NOW AS FOLLOW:—

TRUSTEES.

LORD BATEMAN.
ROBERT CHEERE, Esq.

JOSEPH ESDAILE, Esq.
RICHARD HARMAN LLOYD, Esq.
And other Gentlemen.

WILLIAM JAMES MAXWELL, Esq.
HON. E. T. YORKE, M.P.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS GODFREY SAMBROOKE, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
CHARLES CHATFIELD, Esq., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

CHARLES BISCHOFF, Esq.
THOMAS BODDINGTON, Esq.
SIR JAMES BULLER EAST, BART., D.C.L.
NATHANIEL GOULD, Esq.
ROBERT A. GRAY, Esq.
WILLIAM AUGUSTUS GUY, M.D.

CHARLES THOMAS HOLCOMBE, Esq.
RICHARD HARMAN LLOYD, Esq.
JOSHUA LOCKWOOD, Esq.
JAMES MURRAY, Esq.
SIR W. G. OUSELEY, K.C.B., D.C.L.
RALPH CHARLES PRICE, Esq.

PHILIP ROSE, Esq.
GEORGE RUSSELL, Esq.
CAPT. LOUIS SYMONDS TINDAL, R.N.
COL. CHARLES WETHERALL, K.C.T.
RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN YOUNG, BART.